AND PUBLICAED

JONAS GREEN, BCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS, Three Dollars per Annum.

pe for the use of the skullcap .more we republish this recipe, ust beg of all those who feel to preserve it, to cut it out paper, & place it somewhere hey may easily find it if neces-Notwithstanding it has alappeared more than once in

aper, applications are almost pade to me from various parts United States for it in manu. until it has become quite some to comply with the

lied requests. e of the dried plant as much make a decoction of about rength of common breakfast ur boiling water on it and let some time: take of this tea a pitit, on an impty stomach times a day, that is, morning, and night; every third day he tea altog-ther, and instead of, take a tea spoonful of puld brimstone in the same mannor before reaktast, and again dinner. Abstain altogether all kinds of spirits, from fat butter and milk; in short, as for the small-pox, and be I not to wet the feet, nor exourself to take cold. Pursue ourse, in cases of the bite of a or 40 days. In cases of tetaor lock jaw, and other spasmoffections, the dose must be or less strong, and exhibited or less frequently, eccording nature of the case and the adof some respectable physician.

rom the American Farmer. e Show and Fair, for the exhiion and sale or all kinds of Live ck, Agricultural Implements, ac. to be held on the 7th and days of June next, at the Ma-Tavern, four miles from timore, on the Frederick Turn-Road, to commence at nine ock, A. M. on each day

[N. Y. Evening Post.

Committee appointed on behalf the Maryland Agricultural tety." to make arrangements a Cattle Show and Fair, for sale of Live Stock and Agriural Implements, have resolv that said Show and Fair be at the time an i place above tioned, and that the following miums be offered:

FOR HORSES. he Station b at calculated to rove our stock of coach horses, aver pitcher valued at \$30 00 the Stallion best calculated to prove our stock of horses for saddle, and for general farm purposes, a pair of silver gobvalued at

he best Brood Mare, a butter 10 00 t valued at ASSES AND MULES. he best Jack Ass, a silver Can 10 00 ued at

the best Jennett do. do. 10 00 the beat Mule of any age, a pair ailver goblets valued at 20 00 NEAT CAPTLE.

the best Bull, not less than two ars old, a pair of silver goblets. lued at the best Milch Cow, a pair of ver tumblers, valued at 20 00 the best yoke of working Oxen, table spoons, valued at 25 00 the best Bull Calf, under two ars old, a silver Can valued at 10 00

the best Cow Calf under two ars old, a silver Gream Por lued at 10 00

HOGS. the best Boar of any age, a silgoblet valued at 10 00 the best breeding Sounds do. do. 10 00

SHEEP. no breed, a silver Can, valued the best of any other breed, a ver butter knife, valued at 5 00 he siz best fut weathers mode teeding to be communicated silver Can, valued at 10 00 he above premiums will be as ded only for animals bred with he Stree of Maryland, or the street of Columbia.

the society, for objects not embraced under the above specifications, and which may yet appear worthy of distinction.

It is understood that whenever merely from the want of competition, any of the claimants might be considered entitled to a premium. yet if, in the opinion of the judges, the objects so offered possess no particular merit, the Judges shall have a right to withhold such premium, and the society may confer it

in any other case at their discretion. Persons intending to offer any species of Stock for premium, are required to give notice thereof on or before the 6th day of June, either personally or by letter, addressed to JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq. Post-Mas ter, Batimore-specifying the premium for which they propose to contend. The applicants will be held to a rigid compliance with this rule. The examination of every species of Stock by the judges, to be then appointed, will take place on the first day of exhibition, and the premiums be declared and delivered on the second day.

All persons, whether members or not, are at lib-riy to bring Stock, such as horses, milch cows, working oxen, fat bullocks, hogs, sheep, &c. &c. &c. either as subjects for premium, or for sale, private or public -and an auctioneer will be employed by the Society to dispise of such as may be off red at public sale.

C. RIDGELY, or Hampton, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangement.

LATE FROM ENGLAND. The fine new ship Isabella, capain Leeds, arrived at Baltimore in fity days from Liverpoo, whence she salled on the fifth of March.

The Quen, we understand, has consented to receive the 50,000/ a year, voted for her maintenance, and support by Parliament. It is to commence from the 5th of January.

London, March 3. The Paris Journals of Wednes day last, have atrived this morning; their contents, with the exception of the two following paragraphs are uninteresting.

"All the letters received from Italy, confinm the march of the Neapolitans against Rome, and the welcome reception they there met with -It appears that their presence has produced an important effect in the Roman states, and that it is their intention, on retreating to destroy the dykes of the Pontine

Marshes .- Courier Francaise. The Marquis of Lansdown made his promised motion last night in the House of Lords, upon the subject of the war now waged by Austria against the Independence of Naples. The purport of the motion being to pledge the British Go, vernment to defend Naples against the cruel aggression of her enemies, it was opposed by Earl Bathurst, on the part of the Ministers, as inconsistent with the spirit of that neutrality which they conceived it to be the interest of this country to phraue. Several other Noble Lords lelivered their opinions upon the question, after which the House divisled, when there appeared-For the motion 37, against it 84-ma-

jority 47. London, March 1. An article from Augaburg, of the 20th of February, estimates the amount of the Austrian army advancing against Naples, under General Frimont, at only 50,000 men, and the Army of Reserve at equal number, A Corps of Observation still remains in Upper Italy. The three, Legations of Ferrara, Bologna, and Rawenna were, at the date of the tast advices, occupied by the invaders. The partisans of the Court of Vienna, trusting implicitly to the overwhelming weight of their arms, calculate upon the Austrians being of Merch. "This opinion," we are told by the Augsburg Papers, "is not generally entertained chroughout Germany or Italy because they

can appreciate the effects of despe-rate valous & she love of country."

It is tesolved, says the Constitu-tional, that the seat of the Neapo-litan Governmentshall, on the com-mencement of hostilities, be transterred to Conza, a small town at the entrance of Calabria Citeriore. A

Four premiums are reserved to part of the National Guard of Na-be distributed at the distretion of plea will accompany the Parliaments ples will accompany the Parliaments The Intelligence from Madrid announces the perfect restoration of the King of Spain's health.

London, March S. The Paris papers of Wednesday arrived this morning. It is stated under the head of Vienna, the 18th Feb. that Gen. Nugent had left that city on the 16th, upon an invitation from King Ferdinand, and that it is said he will accompany his Majesty to Naples. The two Emperors, it is also said, will continue their jour. noy to Florence. An article dated Augsburg, the 21st Feb. states, that extraordinary levies of young men have been ordered in the countries of Venice and Lombardy, to complete the Italian regiments in the service of Austria, but that these levies have not been raised every where with facility. It adds that another strong Austrian division has passed the Po near Ferrara, and to follow the route of the corps that were advancing upon Urbino and Pesaro. - Globe.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated February 28.

"It is said that an extraordinary courier has brought the news that the Neapolitan parliament has resolved to make a declaration of war, but only against Austria; nothing is said in it of France, of Hussia, or of Prussia. It appears that the Cabinet of the Tunleries disavows the conduct of M De Blacas at Laybach, and that it protests against every thing which has been signed by that ambassador in the name of the French government. M. De Cizes is expected at Paris every moment."

A private letter from Naples states, that, on the afternoon of the Lith ultimo, the Neapolitan Government addressed a note to the resident minister from this country, requesting him to explain the intentions of Great Britain, in the event of a war bet een Naples and certain powers; which application Sir William A'Court promptly satisfied, by declaring that his Sovereign was no party whatever to the hostile designs of the Congress of Laybath; out that he would maintain a strict neutrality. Sir William A'Court is said to have been desirous that such a demand should have been made upon him by the Neapolitan Ministers, as he was prepared beorehand with the means of removing whatever anxiety they might have experienced respecting the views and policy of Great Britain.

Explanations are said to have been given at the same time, respecting the British squadron in the hay of Naples, which the Vicar-General considered as sufficient and satisfactory, that nothing was intended, by its presence, inconsistent with the professions of peace and good will communicated by the minister of his Britannic Majesty.

NAPLES. At a late hour last night the following official documents were received from Naples:

Extract from the Friend of the Constitution, Saturday, Feb. 10.] "The Permanent Deputation, to the Prople of the two Sicilies.

"A letter from Laybach, dated Jan. 23, addressed by the King to the Prince Regent, and confidently communicated by his Royal Highness to the permanent Deputation, imposes on the Deputation the necessity of convoking the parliament extraordinary, (according to the form which the constitution prescribed to the Prince Regent) in order to decide upon such measures as the dignity and honour of the Neapolitan nation require. The calmness and firmness which the nation displayed on the reception of the before mentioned letter, were sentiments suitable to a free people; to a people which has sworn to a constitution, in conjunction with calculate upon the Austrians being its king. This calmness and this in possession of Naples on the 12th firmness will baille the insidious projects of those whose sole object is to deceive the nation by scattering about the fire-brands of civil war; but the national glory shall no oppression.
"Naples, Feb. 9, 1821.
"(Signed) Galdi, president.
"Sonegli, Densto,
"Nicolai, Strano,
"Nicolai, Berni, longer be the victim of calumny &

The following knawer was sent by the Prince Regent to the Permanent Deputation. "Ferdinand, &c. &c. "To the Permanent Deputation of

the National Parliament, "The Ministers of Russia and Prussia, and the Austrian Charge

d'Affairs, according to the orders received from their Courts, have communicated to me the resolution at Laybach with respect to the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

"Wishing, under circumstances which so much concern the safety of the state, not to take upon ourselves to form-any determination, nor to give any answer without having first consulted the National Representation, we have judged it fit and necessary to convoke the Parliament extraordinary; and finding ourselves in the situation provided for by the 158th article of the constitution, we hereby call upon the Permanent Deputation to convoke without the least delay the Parliament extraordinary, in order that it may deliberate on the important communications which the government has received.

"For ourselves, taithful to our oath, we shall never separate out lot from that of the nation.

(Signed) Francis, regent.
Countersigned by the temporary Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"Pignatelli." The Permanent Deputation replied to this message by causing it to be made known, that the preparatory assemblies should meet on Monday, the 12th, and by calling upon his Royal Highness to open on the 13th the National Parliament Extraordinary.

London, Feb. 28.

We received this morning a private letter from Marseilles, dated Feb. 19th. It mentions the arrival of a vessel at that port in 6 days from Naples, with intelligence that the people of that capital were s. exasperated against the King for his conduct at Laybach, they set fire to a line o. battle ship in the bay, merely because it bore the name of Ferdinand. It was under stood at Naples, that the Austrians were advancing in two columns of 40,000 each, one by Rome and the other by Ancona. Great agriction prevailed at Naples.

We have received Paris papers of Sunday last. It is stated in an ar iche from Augs urg, dated the 19th of this month, that the Austrian army is in full march for Napies, and that the Neapolitans, on their side, shew no unwillingness to meet their opponents in the field. They have advanced their troops to the frontiers, and have shown a disposition to anticipate the Austrians, and seize upon Rome. It is in deed very probable that the Neapolitans have pushed forward a corps into the States of the Church.

A report prevailed at Augsburg, that the Government of Naples had rejected the Ustimatum of the Al. lies. It this be true, as it is certainly probable, we shall soon hear of the commencement of hosti ities.

March 2. An extract of a letter in the Quitidienne, from Madrid, dated the 15th inst. at 8 o'clock in the evening, says, "An extraordinary tourier dispatched from Laybach, has just alighted at the residence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Ministers instantly assembled in Council, and all other public business was suspended. It is supposed that these dispatches contained proposals of the highest importance. Vienna, Feb. 15.

The Sovereign Pontiff having expresed a wish that the capital should be exempt from the passage of the troops, even the officers have been forbidden to enter it without the special permission of the General in

Constantinople, Jan. 10. The latest accounts from Albania and Romelia, do not confirm the account of the actual raising of the troops but they state the continued defence made by the Ali Pacha.--The Castle which he defends prorects him, and though the beautiers have sometimes destroyed some of the outworks, they have been im-mediately repaired. All oudravours to make himself populars he makes his troops sensible shat he does not combat for himself, but for the im-

terest and the freedom of the faithful companions; his great age (so the artiful rebel says) does not allow him to think of himself, being deserted by his children. All his trea-sures belong to those who share his fate, since fortune has abandoned him, and he will never consent to see his faithful friends delivered into slavery. These insinuations are the more listened to as they are attended with libetal presents. The Turkish troops are exposed to all the hardships of a winter compaigns provisions & ammunition are scarce. Several corps of arnauts who had ad bandoned Ali, ate collecting again, toam about in arms, plunder the country, and do much injury to the Turkish troops.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. The Secrets and whole system of Fre masonry exposed.

A chief of the society of Freemasons in Germany, who died about two years ago, left among his papers a most remarkable MS. comtaining a complete history of all the secret ceremonies, views and plans of the association. This manuscript has been printed, and its publication, we are told, has excited an extraordinary sensation throughout the continent. It has already passed through many editions, and occasioned the publication of numbers less controversial tracts.

Calcutta, Dec. 20. "Our accounts from the eastward mention that the whole of the country of Siam was in a most deplorable state in co sequence of the prevalence of the cholera morbus. Its ravages were so dreadful, that at Bancock slone, (the capital) upwards of 40,000 souls perished .-The poorer classes of Stamese had unroofed their houses for the purpose of admitting vultures and other irds of prey to perform the offices of interment, and pestilence and

disease reigned throughout. The king had convened a Council of his Nobles, Priests, and Astrologers, for the purpose of ascertaining to what cause this unprecedented sickness and mortality was actributable, and what measures should be adopted to lessen its fatality, when they were unanimously of opinion that it proceeded from an Evil Spirit in the form of a Fish. who being disturbed in its usual abode in a far uninhabited country, had sought shelter there, and that the only method to drive him away, was to frighten tim back with gans muskets, swords, spears, drums. gongs, &c. in short with any thing that made a noise of was offensive.

Accordingly an innumerable number of the inhabitants collected at dawn of day, along the sea shore to put in execution the Imperial Mandate-guns, munkets, and crackers were fired, drums and gongs beat in all directions-and thousands of the miserable Stamese plunged into the sea with spiars, swords, stones and other missiles, to combat with and frighten the Fish, but alas! when the scene ended, at about 7 o'clock at night upwards of seven thousand souls were left dead with the Cholera on the beach, on the water and the vicinity."

ISLAND OF PAULS. We have been favoured with the following interesting particulars regarding an Island seldom visited and little known, in an extract from the log book of the Hon. Company ship Clyde, and we shall perform an acceptable service to voyagers at least, in making it public. Extract from the Log of the H. E. C.

ship Clyde. Wednesday, 18th O.t. 1820 .- At 6 A. M. saw the Island of St. Paul's bearing S. E. 3 4 E. distant 4 leagues. At 8 rounded the Southern Point of the Island and hove to -the entrance of the Basin (desscribed by Flaming and Horsburg) being N. N. W. distant 4 miles --Lon. by the mean of three chronometers 77 deg. 54 min. E. and lat. of the Southern Point, 38 deg. 47

min. S. Sent two boats towards the shore for the purpose of fishing. On landfour slaves from the Isle of France, settled on this Island to catch the fish, which so plentifully abound a-round it. His employers seek a sohnr, yearly from the Isle of France for what he has protuced—and, he assured us that during the last two

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Hay, company ning back to med house corge's stee nning back?

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is Omes

years he had sent annually 60,000 large dried fish. He pointed out to us the best fishing ground, about one mile and a half to the Southward of the entrance to the Basin, in 28 fathoms water, where twboats caught about five tons of Fish In about two hours, a sort of Coel of excellent quality, in fact their number seemed inexhaustible.

On the sides of the hills which surround the Basin we found cabbages, turnips, parsley, & other herbs. (seeds having been sowed by this man) so that the whole face of the mountain was covered with vegetables sufficient for the refreshment of many ships crews. This Frenchman had also bred a great number of Hogy, Goats, and Fowls-many of the former were running wild about the Island, so that there is no doubt shat in a short time a ship touching at the Island will be able to procure a considerable addition to her I ve stock-He presented us with two Pigs and a few Seal skins. The Basin abou ds with Craw fish, many of which we caught and hoil. ed in the hot springs weich are numirrous on its margin, and most of them are sufficiently hat to cook provisio s o any satt in a short time. Smoke issued from many parts of the mountain, but we did not perceive any flams.

We made this Island under the idea of hading a barren uscless rock, but on the contrary we found it an agrable place, abounding with Vegetables, procuring Fish for our whole crew and soldiers, and receiving addition to our live stock.

The Birds which principally inhabit the Island are a kind of Silver Pettrel with red bills and welb feet, their nests are numerous, amongst the reeds and stones around the Basin.

The Frenchman was very obliging, and most anxious to obtain any seeds which might improve the stock of his settlement.

Whilst the ship was hove to, we saw the Island of A nat-rdam from her deck, Learing N. distant about

The Emperor Alexander.

Extract from a speech of Lord Holland in the British house of Peers concerning the attack of the Allies upon Naples.

"Even Russia had allowed that the Spanish constitution, which has been adopted by Naples, was one with which peace may be maintained; but the objection of Russia Was not now the democratic tendency of that constitution, but to the manner in which it has been established .-Strange objections, indeed, to a constitution good in itself; but in whose mouth could it be more strange, than that of the man who was sittirg on a tirone recking with the blood of his father? A throne from which no man had descend d without blood, from the time of Peter the Great! What entitled such a man to read lectures to nations upon the mode of establishing tree goverement? What mad, it pecunarly appropriate in him to concemnevery thing that originated in force? H w did it become him to deal in this hyportitical language, and to talk of his love of constitution, auchatred of armics, whose power was founded on torce, who had derived the sceptre from the murderer, be would allow it to be, the justified murder of his pro t, but at the same time, a murder of violence?"

Singular Custom among the Women at Cumuna.

I remarked a very odd custom among the women of Cumana; they wear menther weils or gloves; thus, with the most agreeable and expressive shapes and countenances, they have a copper colour. While at Cumana, I offered several pair of gloves, for her and her daughters, to a lady to whom I was under some obligations. She accepted them, but mentioned that neither she nor her daughters cou d wear them; that it was not the custom at Cumana; that any young lady seen with gloves and weil, would be deemed a fantas. tical coquette, whom no one would marry, and that such footeries w re only fit for the belies and fops or Carracas. While speaking of the Carracas fops I should not omit that it is not unusual to see a portreit of their mistress suspended to their neck by a gold chain, in about the same manner as a Parisian or London beau wears a glass to assist his sight, injured no doubt, by the atudy of novels and late hours. La Belle Assemble.

From the Philadelphia Gazette. LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Electra, ptain Robincaptain this morning, on this side of Newcastle. She was 43 days from land to land. The day for the coronation of George IV. had not been officially announced on the 14th, when captain Robinson left London. All was quiet in the British isles. Neither the Commercial, the Agricultural nor the Manufac turing Interests had improved, and the desire and determination to emigrate to the United States was agam becoming general. The Electra has brought out but 30 passeng rs-if she had waited but three days, she might have brought out three times as many. We learn that a party of 80 had applied for a passage and would have come out if the captain had thought it advisabe to have waited a few days.

Great anxiery was felt in England as to the sucress of the Neapolitans. -No account had been received of any battle having been fought between them and the Austria's.

London, March 10. The Paris Journal of Tuesday and Widnesday last arrived this morn. ing. The following are extracts: "Paris, March 7.

"Letters from Naples dated the 23d ult. which have arrived by an extraordinary channel, announce that the Austrian army has its advanced guard at Foligno, situated five leagues from Spoletto, and 27 from Rome. The Neapolitans were at Riett, a town within the Roman States, situated about 11 leagues from Spoletto, and 16 from Rome .-It appears that one of their divisions was on its march to occupy Tivoli-another division had entered upon the marches of Ancona, and has established Municipal ties in all the Communes which it had occupied. A levy en masse has been ordained throughout Calabria. Preparations were making at Cozenza to receive the Parliament and Royal Family. The Prince Regent has sent his son, only 11 years of age to head quarters. This young Prince will be presented to the ar my by the Commander in Chief, near whom he will remain. Several Spanish vessels, laiten with arms. had entered the bay of Naples.

[Constitutionel. Naples, Feb. 10.

"The following is the copy of the Manitesto which his Holiness the Pope has caused to be published in the town of Ricto:-

"The Austrian troops advancethey come as friends-and their march has no other end than to pass into the kingdom of Naples, to reestablish there that peace which, re-conqu red after the effusion of so much blood, has again been disturbed in that kingdom by recenevents. We exhort all the people of Italy, and the Neapolitans them selves, to receive and to treat them with perfect hospital ty.

"In the sitting of Parliament of the 14th, the D. puty Morici, after expressing himself in indignant terms against the outrage offered his country, conclud d as fo lows:- I feel my frame animated by all the ardour or youth, and I beg you to grant me I ave of absence, that I may fly to the army. I do not go there to assume any command, but merely to serve in the ranks as a volunteer. I will entreat the General who may command, to let me are the first shot at the enemy. I here swear never to return to my home, but drag my grey hairs in the dust of the field of battle, if the country is not saved.

"The deputy Concilils-'And I-I also fly to the frontier to fight the foes of the Constitution."

"Col. Pepe-'I a so shall fly thither-an impetuous civisme impels me to seek the camps of my country. We shall again see each other in this place, my dear colleagues, if we are not killed."

Vienna, Feb. 24. Much alarm is entertained relatively to the fate of the Royal Family of Naples, since it is found that War can no longer be averted. It is thought that the King of Naples will accompany his daughter in-law, the Princess of Salerne, to this gapival, and not return to Naples until the war shall be concluded.

The circular of the English gov ernment respecting the notes of the S great powers, on the subject of the Congress of Troppau and that of Laybach was read here with some urprise.

No certain news has been received here about events at Naples since the convocation of the Parliament banquet a receiving the ultimatum. The cordial King of Prussia has finally resolved tionel.

not to go to Laybach—the despatch announcing this resolution on his part arrived here on the 21st inst.

A Neapolitan Journal of the 16th was received yesterday, containing the following resolutions of the Parliament:-

The National Parliament Declares. fat. That it has no power to a. gree to any of the propositions communicated to it on the part of the Allied Sovereigns, the King of Prusand and the Emperors of Austria and Russia-propositions tending to the destruction of the existing Constitution, and to the occupation of the *kingdom.

2d. That it considers, and shall consider, every past and future act of his Majesty, which may be contrary to the oaths taken by him confirming the constitution, as incapable of being ascribed to his free and ancontrolled will, and therefore, in respect to all such acts, it considers his Majesty in a state of coercion.

3d. That as long as this state of coercion shall continue, the Duke of Calabria, his august son, shall retain the regency, in the mode prescribed in the decree of the 19th Dec 1820

4th. That in conformity with the deciarations contained in the preceding articles, and with the principles of the Constitution, all measures be taken which shall be nices. sary for the safety of the state.

"Frankfort, Feb. 28. "The first act of the plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Laybach was, the decision of the Allied So vereigns on the affairs of Naples .-Papers are expected to appear, of equal importance with that which is probably going to occasion a war in the s uth of Italy The accessi on o. Russia to the projects of Aus tria gives rise to very serious con

jectures. It is probable we shall soon learn on what subjects the con gress has come to any final resoluti ons. A Declaration of the sovereigns relative to the affairs of Spain is spoken of, and also that a Russian Envoy is commissioned to go and notify it to the present government of that country. It is much doubted whether this Declaration will be well received by the Cortes.

Paris, March 3.

Yesterday, the 2d, there was a Secret Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, in which the Minister for Foreign Affairs was called upon to let the nation know the situation in which France stands with respect to the Kingdom of Naples. M. Etienne and Generals Foy and Sebastiani delivered speeches which were in the highest degree interest ing, and which affected the whole Chamber. The Minister was hard pushed, but persisted in keeping aiwould not give a mation upon our situation with respect to Naples and Spain; he pleaded the Charter as his authority which gives to the King the right of making war and peace. The speeches delivered in this important sitting are ab ut to be printed .-M. Pasquier has said in private. that France had signed nothing los tile against Naples, but that it had only consented to pay down to Austria sixteen millions, which were at more distant terms.

March 4. "A letter received in this capital from Naples on Friday evening, states that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has sent to the Junta of Sicily a proposition to make choice between the Neapolitan Constitution and any other that the Government may think more suitable to that Island. The same desparches announce to the Sicilians, that the Prince Regent recalls the 11,000 Neapolitan troops which are in Sicily. At the departure of the latter, the Neapolitan squadron was under weigh to proceed thither to

embark the said troops. "According to news from Italy, it appears that the Prince Regent takes command in chief of the Neapolitan army-he has under his orders General Carrascosa, who, at the head of three divisions, occupies Son Germano, General Florestan Pepe is at the head of the Prince's Staff. Gen. Wm. Pepe commands the division which occupies the Abruzzia, and all the militia of that province. Gen. Bergami is Goverpor of Gacta, and is at the head of the forces situated between Strr and Fondi. Gen. Avcovito is at Terracina with another division. Gen. Filangieri commanda the reserve. Previously to their departure for banquet at Naples, where the most cardial union prevailed. Constitu-

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Aunupolis, Thursday, May 3.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN Electoral Ticket for Prince George's MICHOLAS SNOWNEN, GEORGE SEMMES.

> For Somerset THOMAS K. CARROLL, Col. THUMAS BASHIBLL.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset, Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Ballard, John Waters.

[Translated from the German.] For the Maryland Gazette. SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS

(Continued.) CHAPTER 14.

A gloomy foreboding of dreadful events seemed to hover over the cas tle. all its inmates, even the mighty Baron of Montfaucon too, were fill ed with dubious apprehensions, and led by the heavy musing of this unsociable humour they had retired, long before Sintram returned.

Poor old Ro. I had continued without in the wild forest, wai ing for the return of his master, and exposing his snow white head to the fury of the elements, he thought of nought but his duty. But Sintram returned not by that way; long after the first dawn of day he entered the casile from the opposite s de.

Mild sleep had refreshed Gabriela during the night. It was as if an angel had with his golden pinions fanned far away he borrid tale of the evening, as if he had traced before her view a luxuriant landscape rich and blooming like her home. adorned with flowery plains and timpid lakes and all the mazy charms of rising hills and groves. She smil ed mildly, she breathed quetly whilst the magick storm howled through the aged forest and combated the frightened sea.

But when she woke at morn. when she saw the wild dark clouds as if dissolved in smoke and hazy vapour, hurled round and round by the storm, when she heard that Montfaucon clad in heavy armour had left his apartments early in the morning, she had well nigh wept with apprehension and sorrow. At the same time she heard in her antirooms the heavy steps of armed warriors, & she was told that the Baron had ordered all his men to be ready to protect their lady.

Wrept in her pelice of snow white ermine, she appeared in her tear, like a tender flower blooming up out of the snow and shaken by the wintry blast. But soon the note Folko entered her chamber in all the beauty of his shin ng panoply, beld the golden heim t adorned with waving plumes, under his arm. and sainted her with mild but serious serenity. A look of his-and Gabriela's train retired, in the waiting hall the armed men were heard quietly disp. rsing.

Lady! said he, conducting her to a seat and placing himself at her side, lady will you pardon your knight if he left you for a few mo ments to anxiety and uneasivessbut honour called him and strictest justice-Now every thing is settled peaceably and quietly, forget your apprehensions, and whatsoever they may have been let them sleep with those things that never were.

"But you and air Biorn were -- ? asked Gabriela.

Upon my knightly word of honour tis all weil. Fo ko began then with his customary suavity and grace to converse of indifferent but pleasing things, till Gabriela deeply affected, pressed her head to his bosom and

"Oh Folko, my hero, protector and dearest love, if thou mayest, let me know all. But if thy pledged word doth bind thee then I submit most willingly to remain in darkness. Thou knowest that I am of the race of Portamour, and that I would ask nought of my knight that could breath the slightest stain upon his bright escutcheon."

"It is not that I am bound to silence," said Folko very serious, "put wilt thou be able to bear the horrid news, wilt thou not sink as the slen der tree under the heavy load of northern snows." She rose proudly and observed: "I have reminded you already of the name of my fathers, let me now add that I am the apouse of Montfaucon.?

Be it then! said Folko. Know ye then my dear lady, the wicked tright, who refused hospitality to the army, all the Generals met at a my friends Godhard & Rudlib, who banquet at Naples, where the most sattacked those inoffensive afflicted men, was no other than our afriend and uncle Sir Biorn fire-eye.

terday I

Did you no

between you peaceably and quiest tied between my br such a man after such You heard right said Full concemplated his dear, nobly wife with heart felt pleasurer day with the first dawn la down to him, and called him or combat upon life and neath, in ne were the man, whose calle o have been the sepulchreof hard and Rudlib. He stood si dy steel-clad in his chamber, and plud only, t am he-then were out into the forest. But when had r ached a place proper for hight, he hurled his shield farle him down a headlong steep to flew his sword the same way, it with gigantick grasp he torem der his hanberk and cried on Plunge in your aword within breast, for I am an old, adeep you! How did I dare to strike!
It occasioned an odd recognition -He made himself in a manners vassal, but I released bim is name of my friends, and my on all his offence. He was cres but not a tear appeared in his not a conciliating word escaped tip. He was present down by same great power which forage me with atrenation I know and whether you wish now to com in this castle any longer; if the be, and as this storm may delay departure for some time, and as ek another, for I know that none in Norway would refre honouraal reception. Builm

would break the old man's hear. "Wherever my noble ford del I shall gladly remain under his potention, said Gabriela, and felt h heart deeply penetrated with he and admiration for her great Me

faucon.

fraid that, were we now to put

From the Federal Republican municated.

Marlborough Prince-Georgi When it was known that & Semmes and Mr. Snowdenword federal candidates for the dettor college, the democrats were tot little dis oncerted. The gent ind sposition of those two gest men to sacrifice their domestices forts, and enter the list in political concroversy, induced the hopeth they could not be prevailed at serve; and the democratic call dates were nominated under the expectations. Mr. Semmes and Snowden have however, yielde the solicitations of their friend have thus inspired us with the fidence that their exertions will sure success, notwithstand will have to contend againment fluence of governors, menter congress and judges, whose sel only equalled by their bitters Some doubts are entertained ther the democrats will not to sider their first nominations ing premature, and particular since they have not been as well Some gentlemen who looked in to the honour, have been the chagrined at not being press serve; but a compromise will doubt put things right in the spect-and those who were pointed as electors, may be pritted to run for the legislature. all events the contest will bear one; but when we view the Se ber election as deciding the fa the state, I trust for ever, and question whether we shall com the present rolers in office, feelings and prejudices have in alike repugnant to principle at are to the interests of the pe

of the result. The voters of Po

George's will be reminded a

many professions and pledges

were given prior to the last co

result from the success of the

mocratic ticket, and the unetil

exertions which were to be we

of the poor. In all of they have been deceived. Not

is more characteristic of such than the bold attempt which made at their last meeting to

the executive by a present of a to the governor and council acal, ability and firmness die by them in the discharge of

on; of the benefits which

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make an ith the im ey are about which no eply and ieir honour, milies and othing to ex al adversarie ny evidence em look bad ons of the enduct of t ve been pro eeringly to rear." Then ote the hop erity of the , and their The der meanly & to take to of acts ex deralists, nduct of G avouring. nders and nself the nt with t nich exclusi rr, a feder rv large sur d actually r v of the st m office ey ew indeed es of the fice now, de a sont of pers. Let Redera power to

act as if the well family dep ons and o duty of fe everthey evel tire life, how to come o country but to v bold, un ind the calling d to his childr. nigary co itable rui n sodjet) ut. Stephe the nav ship F.s

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ac fir; w thich tern became, i r to Capt rigate P cted, th bre, an al Capt. F ners wer cartel, t proceed araiso to making receiving

Hillyar xchange in the to Eng d the m ng the d reach and fr indalgi were at e that th nafety. agel in d peris year

from I at the eed ar arious duties. This seems to the executive, and if shall be accepted h

L. Republican.

its of deal and unwavernd, are now emphatically called son to rise in their atrength, and make an effort commensurate ith the importance of the cause which nothing less is involved, peply and vitally involved, than eir honour, their interest, their milies and posterity. They have othing to expect from their politi-al adversaries, the democrats. If ny evidence of this be warting, let hem look back to the two last ses-ons of the Legislature, and the enduct of the Executive. They we been proscribed, traduced, and receingly told to take place in the rear." Their best exercions to pro-lote the honour, welfare and pros-erity of the state baye been thwart-i, and their conduct misrepresent-

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The democrate have attempt-meanly & fraudulently attemptto take to themselves the creof acts exclusively the right of deralists, we alfude here to the nduct of Governor Sprigg, in en avouring, with the aid of a few nders and sycophants, to take to mself the credit of the arrange ent with the war department. nich exclusively belonged to Mr. err, a federalist, and by which a ry large sum of money was saved, d actually received into the treav of the state. They have swept on office every federalist, except is indeed left on the list of Justes of the leace, with the temark is "they can do no have proofs, de a sort of pension for executive trees." mers.

Let Aderalists look to these and ask themselves, having ver to prevent it, whether y will subme? They must aner in the negative. Let them, en in every county in the state. low the example of Prince Geor. , who is about to retrieve her racter-bring out their most inential and popular men, xert ery nerve, and the ause is safe Let every county rely on its own rtions-Let every federalist feel act as if the late of the state the well being of his friends and family depended on his own exons and on his own vote. It is duty of federalists of influence, ever they may desire retirement, rever tired they may be of publife, however imminent it may to come out on this occasiont country, their liberty, their erity require it of them. They bar to will it, to make the elbold, unanimous and determin-ind the thing is done. That calling himself a federalist a d to his country and a father children, will henitate when Mary course will lead to the itable ruin of every thing valuan sodjety.

ut. Stephen Decutur M. Knight, the navy, was on board the ship hasex in her cruise to Pac fir; was a party to the actimich terminated in her capture, became, in consequence, a pri-r to Capt. Hillyar, of the Bri-rigate Phoene. It will be rected, that shortly after the pre, an arrangement was ade Capt. Hillyar, by which he oners were allowed to proceed cartel, to the United Stites. where they safe y arrived. But was necessary to the condemn of the Essex, in a British ralty course that an affidavit Id be made by one of her offi-Lt. M. Knight, for this purproceeded in the Phobe, from araiso to Rio Janeiro; whence making the required affidavit, receiving a cert ficate from Hillyar, of his world been exchanged, he sailed in Aug. in the Swedish brig adons, I to England; this being oned the most speedy way of his ing the U. States. As he neid reach the U. States, his res and friends, after long and indulging the hope of his rewere at length constrained to e that there could be no hopes safety, and concluded that

rived is England. This information that he could suppress the circum-on, seeming to render his fate quite stance no longer. Matthews has Legislature. In some parts of the mysterious and inexplicable, occa-sioned low and diligent enquiries order to be transmitted to Exeter break roads for the passage of stato be set on foot. Mr. Rush, our minister at London, at length asdertained that the master of this Swedish versel, had become Swedish consul at Dartmouth, (England)—he sought and obtained an interview with him, and by him was furnished with an extract from his log book. By this, it appears, that on the 9th of October, 1814, in the lat. of 80° N. and long. of 60° W. the Adonis was boarded by the United States ship Wasp, & that Lieut, M'Knight, leaving the Adonis, entered on board the Wasp. His fase thus being ship, whose loss is now certain, though the circumstances of it never can become known. It is proper to mention that the certificate of Capt. Hillyar, a copy of which I have seen, authorized Lt. M. Knight to join any public vessel of the U States which he might meet at sea.

Lieut. M'Knight has many triends in this city, of which he was a native, by whom his loss is sincerely and deeply deplored

The above gives a later account of the Wasp than any heretofore received .- National Gazette.

From the Newburyport Herald. There is in Salisbury a Metho-dist preacher, who publicly profes ses to have the gift of prophery and discerning of spirits—to have the faith of Abraham—believes he could stop the mouths of lone cast into their den as was Daniel, or that he could go into the fiery furnace without injurythat he is one of the prophets that was to come in the later lays-that the dawn of the milenium has commenced-he being spir tual judgeth all things, himself being judged of no man-speaking de himself, he says he can tell whether a man is possessed of a good or bad spirit by looking him in the sacesays he speaks the truth in Christ. and lies not, his con-cience beating him witness, &c. His followets are daily increasing, firmly believing and confirming his words.

From the Norfolk Herald of March 04.

Yesterday the awful sentence of death was pronounced by his homer Judge Parker on the two criminals Castilano and Garcia, who were convicted a few days past, of the wilful and deliberate murder of Peter Laguardette. They are to be executed on Friday the 1st day of to be engraven in Valencia."

From the London Courier of Feb. 27

Discovery of a Murder after the lapse of sixteen years. On Tuesday last, a man named lames Matthews, who resides at St. Agnes, was apprehended on the information of a person named Simon Pryor, who resides at Redruth. who charges Matthews with the murder of a man named John Jawho was his (Matthews's) brother-in-law, 16 years since. The following circumstances have been stated by Pryor on oath, before the Rev. Hugh Rogers, one of the county magistrates. In 1804 Prysus as employed as an assistant labourer, by watthews and James, at a Mine called Grown Dale Mine, near Tavistork in Devonshire, One night Pryor and James descended by a windlass into lahaft of a mine, by a windlass into 2 hatt of a mine, which was about 2 fathoms in depth. Whilst they bored a hole for blasting, and Pryor was drawn up by Matthewa. I mes ben laid match to the train, and called out to his comrades to full him up, as is usual with miners and Pryor wound. sions. Matthews and Pryor wound up about fiv fathoms of the rope, when Matthews let go the windlass and desired Pryor to do the same; Pryor refused, on which Matthews threatened to knock his brains out if he did not. Pryor again refused when Masthews struck im on the right arm with a pick hilt, which forced him to quit hold, and James was precipitated to the bottom, and had his skull so dreadfully fractured that he died two days after. Pryor told the facts to his brother, who was a smith fon the men and to some other men, but they outrived to keep in a small room behind the smiths' shop, until a coroner's jury

for trial at the ensuing assizes,

NOBLE SENTIMENT. Extract from the speech of Lord Holland, on the invasion of Na-

"If there is a prince or statesman who neglecting the spirit of the times, and unimproved by past experience, attempts to resist the advance of civil improvement, and stem the progress of opinion, may he be the first to be overwhelmed by the current; and become au example to all future tyrants!"

American Humanity and Intrepidity. "Madrid, Feb, 15, 1821.

"We have received a letter from Alicant, of the 10th inst. which, a mong other matters, mentions the following, worthy of publication:"You cannot imagine what dreadfu
storms we have had here; ship who ke are daily occurring: nor will you be the less pleased with the explott of a heutenant of a vessel of the United States, whose name; is Whipple; it should be engraved up-on the memories of all friends of humanity. On the 8th lost, at half past twelve in the morning; a horrible atorm arose at seam hich upset a Swedish boat with two men on board. These unfortunate persons, in spite of all their efforts, could not reach the land. At this moment Lieut, Whipple arrives on the s lore; strips off his coat, and with his boots throws himself into the sea. With much difficulty, he succecds in saving these two men to the admiration of all the spectators. Nor is this all. On the following lay, the st em continung, the to t of Wopple's vessel, with twelve min, suck. Notwithstanding an indisposition, caused by the occurrence of the preceding day, he jumped in, and assisted in saving eight of the twelve men. He has neen in consequence very ill. You can scarcely conceive the enthusiasm, with which the bystanders admired these actions: he knows that we are not slaves, wno looked with indiffer nce on the misfortunes of our fellow creatures. All sought to relieve the snipwrecked at their houses, and those, who have received them, appear to be well content ed. all the neighbours contributing to the assistance which has been given them. The portrait of Whipple is to be taken; and we are mak-

Boston, April 24. ed at this port yesterday from Fort Royal, reports that the privateer ship Voliente, captain Francis Burch, (American) under the Arti gas flat, was captured off St. Barts by a French frigate and carried into Fort Royal. The privateer had on noard, when captured, one hundred men, and provisions for a six months cruise for 150 men. On arriving at Fort Royal, the officers and crew were all put into close confinement, and it was thought they would be hung, the commissi-on being considered storgery, as the original names had been erased, and others substituted.

Cant. Jolly, in another privateer, was in company with the ship when captured, but escaped by superior sailing. Capt. Upton visited the

prison, is which the privateer's crew were confined—he says "about 15 of them are Americans,"

Capt. U. also informs, that in consequence of a French brig of war having been fired into and considerably injured by a privateer, Wilson, commander, the admiral on the station, had sailed from Martinique with 3 frigates, 2brigs, and a schooner, to capture, it possible, and bring into port, all the privateers on the W. I. seas.

Slave Trade .- We learn from our correspondent at Cape de Verds, that several Spanish she schooners, with about 100 mes each, have recently been captured by H. B. M. brig Thistle, Lieute Logan, and taken to Sierra Leone.

From the Connecticut Herald, of April 24.
The remarkable N. E. Snow Storm of the 17th inst. extended generally over the New-England safety, and concluded that bad embarkseed in which he had embarkad perished at sea. But more year ago, fetters were reif from Mr. Sumpter, our mi
at the Brazils, stating that the Brazils, attaing that the said, that he was so distressseed in which Mr. M. Knight but he said, that he was so distressted on account of the concealment, loston, the storm was as severe as

ges. On the 18th, the weather cleared off cold, and every thing were the aspect of mid-winter .-Since the 19th, however, the air has become milder, and the snow has mostly disappeared. Providentially, vegetation is backward.

CENSUS.

The State of Dela pare contains.

White Males, - 27,905

Do. Females, - 27,377 Free Blacks, - - - - 12,958 Slaves, - - - - - 4,509 72.749 In 1810, - - - - - 72 674 Increase,

From the Winchester Republican. Mr. George Kreps and family, of this town, emigrated last fall to Alabama. In crossing a river, they mistook the ford, and the wagon and horses, with the contents were suddenly immersed in the stream! In the agitation of the moment, Mrs. Kreps parted from her infant child, which was sapidly carried down the current. At that instant a large dog, which had joined the family a few days before, pring after the babe, overtook it in as it was sinking, and conveyed it safely to the shore. The horses also regained a footing, and the whole party were

The New York Assembly Election, Has terminated in the success of the ticket styled Clintonian, and it is stated as an ascertained fact, that the Assembly will be Clintonian by a considerable majority.

From the American Daily Advertiser. Mr. Pourton,

In recently turning over a Village Paper, Amet with a calculation on tending to show, that mill feed, at the present prices, cost much less money, by the ton weight than Hav! -the assertion astonished me; but. on trial, I find shorts costs me but about 71 dollars per too, while for hay I have been paying sixteen!

Mrs. Elizabent Hurst,

Presents her respects to the ladies of Anthat she has removed from Baltimore and taken a permanent residence in this city,

A Millenery Store,

In the brick building between the store of Mr. Joseph Sands and that of Messes Evans and Iglebart, where She carries on her business in all its various branches, AND HAS ON HAND

A well selected supply of Millenery of the first quality and latest Fashions, in which there are

LECHORN & STR IN BONNETS, &c. Ladic who have dresses which by wish DYED, can be gra fied by leaving them with her, as the intends corresponding with Mr. ames Williams, an experienced dury I Raltimore, whose saill and care can be depended of UT Her prices will be found to suit the times.

Kinapolis, May 3, 1821. 3w

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county court to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 11th inst. on the premises, a Wagon, four Horses, and four Oxen. Seized and taken as the property of Nicholas Merriweather, and will be sold to satisfy debts due to Leonard Mackall and John Clarks -- Sale to commence at 12 o'clar and

terms cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, Skir. A. A. County.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed from Anne Arandel county court, will be offered Arondel county court, will be offered at public sale, on Thursday, the 24th day of May instant, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. James Hunter's tavern in the city of Annapolis, all the right, title and interest, of Henry S. Hall, in and to a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in said county, composed of three tracts or parts of tracts, viz. Middle Plantation Horse Pastars and Naslant Plantation, Horse Pastare and Neglect Seized and taken as the property of said Hall, and sold to satisfy a debt due Nicholas Watkins, of Thomas. Terms of sale cash. Benjamin Gather, May 3, 1824. Sheriff A. A. county

NOTICE.

The subscriber will make applicati on to the Judges of Anne Arundel county court, at the next September term; to have the old road opened and term, to have the old road opened and established as a public road, which leads from the Ridge Road, through the farm of the late Capt, Warker, and crosses Deep Run, and so on until it intersects the public road which leads to Cragge's Forry.

Tables Reynolds.

May 3.

To Rent,

The house and garden, near Annapolis on the Baltimore road, lately occupied by Chaistornes Jackson as Tavers, the garden contains about hat an acre, there are on the premises good stable with 4 stalls. 2 large shed. and a well of good water in the yard and the house has within the last weat undergone a thorough repair.

Nicholas Breser, to

Sale for City Taxes.

Will be sold for cash, at the house of Richard Loockerman, on the 17th day of May next at 11 o'clock, a negro boy named Hanny Seized and taken for city taxes, due for the year, 1820. And on the 18th day of May next, will ilso be sold for cash, at 11 o'clock, at the house of Benjamin Sewell, a negro woman named Philips Seized for city axes for the year 1320, ISAAC HOMAND, Col.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc. Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, April 21st, 1821.

On application of Gassaway Pindell. administrator of James H Wilson. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Or hans Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Marvland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James H Wilson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby wirned to exhibit their claims against the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of April,

Gassaway Pindell, Adm'r.

REMOVAL.

NICHOLAS J WATKINS. Respectfully acquaints his triends and the public, that he has removed his Shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. John Munroe, in Church-street, where he carries on the Talloring business in all its branches. He has lately received a supply of \

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. As likewise Nankeens, Bombasettes, &c. and a great Variety of Vestings. Which will be made in the most fashionable style, and on the most hoderate terms April 19, 1821.

New Spring Goods.

D. Ridgely, & Co. Have just received, and have comstantly on hand, a handsome assort-

DRY GOODS

Of the latest importations. Also their usual supply of Groceries, Ironmongery,

and Glass and Queen's Ware. All of which they will dispose of cheap on the usual credit. for cash, and to punctual customers

New and Cheup Goods. W. Bryan & Co. Have just received a choice selection

Spring and Summer Goods, Which they will sell very low for cash. Persons wishing to procure bargains, will find it to their advantage to give them a call.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

April 19.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday the fifth day of May next, upon the premises,

A HOUSE AND LOT

At the Indian Landing, in Anne-Arundel county. The house has been occupied heretofore as a store, and is worthy the attention of any person who would wish to establish a store in the county.

The terms of sale are, that the pur-chaser shall give bond, with security, for the payment of the purchase mo-ney, with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, and upon payment of the purchase money, with unterest, a conveyance will be executed for the said bours

William H. Marriott, Trustee.

years he had sent annually 60,000 large dried fish. He pointed out to us the best fishing ground, about one mile and a half to the Southward of the entrance to the Basin, in 28 fathoms water, where twboats caught about five tons of Fish in about two hours, a sort of Coel of excellent quality, in fact their number seemed inexhaustible.

On the sides of the hills which surround the Basin we found cabbages, turnips, parsley, & other herbs. (seeds having been sowed by this man) so that the whole face of the mountain was covered with vegetables sufficient for the refreshment of many ships crews. This Frenchman had also bred a great number of Hog., Goats, and Fowls-many of the former were running wild about the Island, so that there is no doubt that in a short time a ship touching at the Island will be able to procure a considerable addition to her I ve sinck-He presented us with two Pigs and a few Seal skins. The Basin abou ds with Graw fish, many of which we caught and boiled in the hot springs which are numicrous on its margin, and most of them are sufficiently hot to cook provisions o any ant in a short time. Smoke issued from many parts of the mountain, but we did not perceive any flams.

We made this Island under the idea of finding a barren useless rock, but on the contrary we found it an agresable place, abounding with Vegetables, procuring Fish for our whole crew and soldiers, and receiving addition to our live stock.

The Birds which principally inhabit the Island are akind of Silver Pettrel with red bills and webb feet, their nests are numerous, amongst the reeds and stones around the Basin.

The Frenchman was very obliging, and most anxious to obtain any seeds which might improve the stock of his settlement.

Whilst the ship was hove to, we saw the Island of A.neterdam from her dack, Learing N. distant about 50 miles.

The Emperor Alexander.

Extract from a speech of Lord Holland in the British house of Peers concerning the attack of the Allies upon Naples.

"Even Russia had allowed that the Spanish constitution, which has been adopted by Naples, was one with which peace may be maintained; but the objection of Russia was not now the democratic tendency of that constitution, but to the manner in which it has been established .-Strange objections, indeed, to a constitution good in itself; but in whose mouth could it be more strange, than that of the man who was sitting on a throne recking with the blood of his father? A throne from which no man had descended without blood, from the time of Peter the Great! What entitled such a man to read lectures to nations unon the mode of establishing free goverement? What made it peculiarly appropriate in him to concemn every thing that originated to force? H w did it become him to deal in this hyporritical language, and to talk of his love of constitutions and hatred of armies, whose power was founded on torce, who had derived the sceptre from the murderer, he would allow it to be, the justified murder of his pere to but at the same time, a murder of violence?"

Singular Custom among the Women

at Cumana.

I remarked a very odd custom among the women of Cumana; they wear weither veils or gloves; thus, with the most agreeable and expressive shapes and countenances, they have a copper colour. While at Cumana, I offered several pair of gloves, for her and her daughters. to a lady to whom I was under some obligations. She accepted them, but mentioned that neither she nor her daughters con d wear them; that it was not the custom at (Cumana; that any young lady seen with gloves and veil, would be deemed a fantas. tical coquette, whom no one would marry, and that such fooleries w re only fit for the belles and fops of Carracas. While speaking of the Carracas fops I should not omit that it is not unusual to see . portreit of their mistress suspended to their. neck by a gold chain, in about the same manner as a Paristan or London beau wears a glass to assist his sight, injured no doubt, by the atudy of novels and late hours. La Belle Assemble,

From the Philadelphia Gazette. LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Electra, potain Robin-son, from London, was left by the captain this morning, on this side of Newcastle. She was 48 days from land to land. The day for the coronation of George IV. had not been officially announced on the 14th, when captain Robinson leit London. All was quiet in the British isles. Neither the Commercial, the Agricultural nor the Manufac turing Interests had improved, and the desire and determination to emigrate to the United States was agam becoming general. The Electra has brought out but 30 passengers-if she had waited but three days, she might have brought out three times as many. We learn that a party of 80 had applied for a passage and would have come out if the captain had thought it advisabe to have waited a few days.

Great anxiety was felt in England as to the sucress of the Neapolitans. -No account had been received of any battle having been fought between them and the Austrians.

London, March 10. The Paris Journal of Tuesday and Wednesday last arrived this morn. ing. The following are extracts: "Paris, March 7.

"Letters from Naples dated the 23d ult. which have arrived by an extraordinary channel, announce that the Austrian army has its advanced guard at Foligno, situated five leagues from Spoletto, and 27 from Rome. The Neapolitans were at Rieti, a town within the Roman States, situated about 11 leagues from Spoletto, and 16 from Rome .-It appears that one of their divisions was on its march to occupy Tivoli-another division had entered upon the marches of Ancona, and has established Municipalities in all the Communes which it had occupied. A levy en masse has been ordained throughout Calabria, Preparations were making at Cozenza to receive the Parliament and Royal Family. The Prince Regent has sent his son, only 11 years of age to head quarters. This young Prince will be presented to the ar my by the Commander in Chief, near whom he will remain. Several Spanish vessels, laden with arms, had entered the bay of Naples.

[Constitutionel. Naples, Feb. 16.

"The following is the copy of the Manitesto which his Holiness the Pope has caused to be published in the town of Rieto:-

"The Austrian troops advancethey come as friends-and their march has no other end than to pass into the kingdom of Naples, to reestablish there that peace which, re-conquired after the effusion of so much blood, has again been die turbed in that kingdom by recent events. We exhort all the people of Italy, and the Neapolitans them selves, to receive and to treat them with perfect hospital ty.

"In the sitting of Parliament of the 14th, the Deputy Morici, after expressing himself in indignant terms against the outrage offered his country, conclud d as fo lows:- I feel my frame ammated by all the ardour or youth, and I beg you to grant me I ave of absence, that I may fly to the army. I do not go there to assume any command, but merely to serve in the ranks as a volunteer. I will entreat the Genetal who may command, to let me hre the first shot at the enemy. I nere swear never to return to my home, but drag my grey hairs in the dum of the field of battle, if the country is not saved.

"The deputy Concilils-And I-I also fly to the frontier to fight the foes of the Constitution."

"Col. Pepe-'I a so shall fly thither-an impetuous civisme impels me to seek the camps of my country. We shall again see each other in this place, my dear colleagues, if we are not killed."

Vienna, Feb. 24. Much alarm is entertained relatively to the fate of the Royal Family of Naples, since it is found that War can no longer be averted. It is thought that the King of Naples will accompany his daughter in-law, the Princess of Salerne, to this capiral, and not return to Naples unto the war shall be concluded.

The circular of the English government respecting the notes of the S great powers, on the subject of the Congress of Troppau and that of Laybach was read here with some urprise.

No certain news has been received here about events at Naplea since the convocation of the Parliament n receiving the ultimatum. The King of Prussia has finally resolved | tionel.

not to go to Laybach—the despatch part arrived here on the 21st inst.

A Neapolitan Journal of the 16th was received yesterday, containing the following resolutions of the Parliament:-

The Nutional Parliament Declares. 1st. That it has no power to agree to any of the propositions communicated to it on the part of the Allied Sovereigns, the King of Prussia and the Emperors of Austria and Russia-propositions tending to the destruction of the existing Constitution, and to the occupation of the kingdom.

2d. That it considers, and shall consider, every past and future act of his Majesty, which may be contrary to the oaths taken by him confirming the constitution, as incapable of being ascribed to his free and ancontrolled will, and therefore, in respect to all such acts, it considers his Maje sty in a state of coercion.

3d. That as long as this state of coercion shall continue, the Duke of Calabria, his august son, shall retain the regency, in the mode prescribed in the decree of the 19th

4th. That in conformity with the deciarations contained in the preceding articles, and with the principles of the Constitution, all measures be taken which shall be nices. sary for the safety of the state.

"Frankfort, Feb. 28. "The first act of the plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Laybach was, the decision of the Allied So vereigns on the affairs of Naples .-Papers are expected to appear, of equal importance with that which is probably going to occasion a war in the south of Italy The accession or Russia to the projects of Aus tria gives rise to vity serious con jectures. It is probable we shall soon learn on what subjects the con gress has come to any final resoluti ons. A Declaration of the sovereigns relative to the affairs of Spain is spoken of, and also that a Russian Envoy is commissioned to go and notify it to the present government of that country. It is much doubted whether this Declaration will be

well received by the Cortes.

Paris, March 3. Yesterday, the 2d, there was a Secret Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, in which the Minister for Foreign Affairs was called upon to let the nation know the situation in which France stands with respect to the Kingdom of Naples. M. Etienne and Generals Foy and Sebastiani delivered speeches which were in the highest degree interest ing, and which affected the whole Chamber. The Minister was hard lence, and would not give any infor mation upon our situation with respect to Naples and Spain; he pleaded the Charter as his authority. which gives to the King the right of making war and peace. The speeches delivered in this important sitting are ab ut to be printed .-M. Pasquier has said in private, that France bad signed nothing has tile against Naples, but that it had only consented to pay down to Austria sixteen millions, which were at more distant terms.

March 4. "A letter received in this capital from Naples on Friday evening, states that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has sent to the Junta of Sicily a proposition to make choice between the Neapolitan Constitution and any other that the Government may think more suitable to that Island. The same despatches announce to the Sicilians, that the Prince Regent recalls the 11,000 Neapolitan troops which are in Sicily. At the departure of the latter, the Neapolitan squadron was under weigh to proceed thither to embark the said troops.

"According to news from Italy, it appears that the Prince Regent takes command in chief of the Neapolitan army-he has under his orders General Carrascosa, who, at the head of three divisions, occupies San Germano. General Florestan Pepe is at the head of the Prince's Staff. Gen. Wm. Pepe commands the division which occupies the Abruzzia, and all the militia of that province. Gen. Bergami ia Governor of Gacta, and is at the head of Fondi. Gen. Arcovito is at Terracina with another division. Gen. Filangieri commanda the reserve. Previously to their departure for the army, all the Generals met at a banquet at Naples, where the most

MARY LANDGAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 3.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN Electoral Ticket for Prince George's NICHOLAS SNOWNEN. GEORGE SEMMES.

For Somerset. THOMAS K. CABROLL, Col. THUMAS DASHIELL.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset, Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Ballard, John Waters.

> [Translated from the German.] For the Maryland Gazette.

SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS (Continued.)

CHAPTER 14.

A gloomy foreboding of dreadful events seemed to hover over the cas tle. all its inmates, even the mighty Baron of Montfaucon too, were fill ed with dubious apprehensions, and led by the heavy musing of this unsociable humour they had retired, long before Sintram returned,

Poor old Ro I had continued without in the wild forest, wai ing for the return of his master, and exposing his snow white head to the fury of the elements, he thought of nought but his duty. But Sintram returned not by that way; long after the first dawn of day he entered the casile from the opposite s de.

Mild sleep had refreshed Gahriela during the night. It was as if an angel had with his golden pinions fanned far away he horrid tale of the evening, as it he had traced before her view a luxuriant landscape rich and blooming like her home. adorned with flowery plains and timpid takes and all the mazy charms of rising hills and groves. She smil ed mildly, she breathed quietly whilst the magick storm howled through the aged forest and combated the frightened sea.

But when she woke at morn. when she saw the wild dark clouds as if dissolved in smoke and hazy vapour, hurled round and round by the storm, when she heard that Montfaucon clad in heavy armour had left his apartments early in the morning, she had well nigh wept with apprehension and sorrow. At the same time she heard in her antirooms the heavy steps of armed warriors, & she was told that the Baron had ordered all his men to be ready to protect their lady.

Wropt in her pelice of snow white ermine, she appeared in her tear, like a tender flower blooming up out of the snow and shaken by the wintry blast. But soon the note Folko entered her chamber in all the beauty of his shin ng panoply, beld the golden helm.t with waving plumes, under his arm, and saluted her with mild but serious serenity. A look of his-and Gabriela's train retired, in the waiting hall the armed men were heard quietly disporsing.

Lady! said he, conducting her to a seat and placing himself at her side, lady will you pardon your knight if he left you for a few mo ments to anxiety and uneasinessbut honour called him and strictest justice-Now every thing is settled peaceably and quietly, forget your apprehensions, and whatsoever they may have been let them sleep with those things that never were.

"But you and sir Biorn were -- ?

asked Gabriela.

Upon my knightly word of honour tis all well. Forko began then with his customary suavity and grace to converse of indifferent but pleasing things, till Gabriela deeply affected, pressed her head to his bosom and

"Oh Folko, my bero, protector and dearest love, if thou mayest, let me know all. But if thy pledged word doth bind thee then I submit most willingly to remain in darkness. Thou knowest that I am of the race of Portamour, and that I would ask nought of my knight that could breath the slightest stain upon his bright escutcheon."

"It is not that I am bound to silence," said Folko very perious, "out wilt thou be able to bear the horrid news, wilt thou not sink as the slen der tree under the heavy load of northern snows." She rose proudly and observed: "I have reminded you aiready of the name of my fathers, the forces situated between Strr and let me now add that I am the apouse

of Montfaucon." Be it then! said Folko. Know ye then my dear lady, the wicked knight, who refused hospitality to my friends Godhard & Rudlib, who attacked those inoffensive afflicted cordial union prevailed .- Constitu. I men, was no other than our striend and uncle Sir Biorn fire-eye.

Gabriela shrunk together oment and covered her fa-nands. Then she loo lazement and said misunder good you, altho' even yes Did you not wy it was all settle between you are Biorn, peaceably and quiesty Quiet tled between my brane baros

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You heard right said Folke contemplated his dear, nobly pi wife with heart felt pleasurer day with the first dawn, ben down to him, and called him out combat open life and weath, inch he were the man, whose castle wa o have been the sepulchre of Got hard and Rudlib. He stood ales. ty steel-clad in his chamber, and te plied only, tam he then we went out into the forest. But when we had reached a place proper for the figure, he burled his absold far from him down a headlong steep, the flew his sword the same way, the with gigantick grasp he tore asus der his hauberk and cried out Plunge in your aword within by breast, for I am an old, a deep de ender, and may not fight against you! How did I dare to strike him It occasioned an odd reconciliation -He made himself in a manner by vassal, but I released him in the name of my friends, and my own, all his offence. He was crushed but not a tear appeared in his eye not a conciliating word escaped tip. He was pressed down by the same great power which formitte me with strenging I kn w not leg whether you wish now to continu in this castle any longer; if this be, and as this storm may delay me departure for some time, we sick another, for Lanow there's none in Norway would refore in honouraul: reception. Butlant fraid that, were we now to put, would break the o'd man's heart.

"Wherever my noble ford duck I shall gladly remain under his protection, said Gabriela, and felt in heart deeply penetrated with lon and admiration for her great Men. taucon.

(To be Continued.)

municated.

From the Federal Republican Con Marlborough Prince-George county, April 15, 1811 When it was known that Mi Semmes and Mr. Snowden were the federal candidates for the elections college, the democrats were notal little dis oncerted. The genen ind sposition of those two gentle men to sacrifice their domestic conforts, and enter the list in politic controversy, induced the hope the they could not be prevailed on serve; and the democratic case dates were nominated under the expectations. Mr. Semmes and M. Snowden have however, yielder the solicitations of their friends have thus inspired us with theche fidence that their exertions will it sure success, notwithstanding the will have to contend against their fluence of governors, members congress and judges, whose sell only equalled by their bitternet Some doubts are entertained was ther the democrats will not received ing premature, and particular since they have not been as well ceived as they could have will Some gentlemen who looked later to the honour, have been the chagrined at not being pressed serve; but a compromise will dotht put things right in this spect-and those who were due pointed as electors, may be permit ted to run for the legislatute.

all events the contest will be a wall one; but when we view the Septe ber election as deciding the fate the state, I trust for ever, and ! question whether we shall contin the present raters in office, with feelings and prejudices have sport them on to the commission of alike repugnant to principle as the are to the interests of the per we emback in the contest feater of the result. The voters of Prise George's will be reminded of many professions and pledges the were given prior to the last elecon; of the benefits which were result from the success of the mocratic ticket, and the unexam exertions which were to be mid instill education into the mi of the poor. In all of who, is more characteristic of such

than the bold attempt which a made at their last meeting to put the executive by a present of the to the governor and council for seal, ability and firmness display by them in the discharge of the

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the success of the fact, and the successpin hich were to be mide ation into the mine. In all of who sen deceived. Nothing territies of such mold attempt which earlies meeting to me by a present of the course of the the discharge of the

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Republican. The firm, act ded and unwaverland, are now emphatically caude upon to rise in their strength, and to make an effort commensurate with the importance of the cause they are about to embark in a cause is which nothing less is involved, deeply and vitally involved, than their honour, their interest, their families and posterity. They have nothing to expect from their political adversaries, the democrats. If any evidence of this be wanting, let them look back to the two last ses-sions of the Legislature and the conduct of the Executive. They have been proscribed, treduced, and anceringly told to take place in the "rear." Their best exercions to promote the honour, welf re and prosperity of the state have been thwarted, and their conduct misrepresented. The democrate have attempted, meanly & fraultofently attempted, to take to themselves the credit of acts exclusively the right of Federaliats, we allude here to the conduct of Governor Sprigg, in en deavouring, with the aid of a few panders and sycophants, to take to himself the credit of the arrange ment with the war department. which exclusively belonged to Mr. Kerr, a federalist, and by which a very large sum of money was saved, and actually received into the treasury of the state. They have swept from office every federalist, except a few indeed left on the list of Justices of the eace, with the temark that "they can do no hat there;" an ffice now, with some extriptions, made a sort of pennion for executive paupers.

Let ederalists look to these things, and ask themselves, having the power to prevent it, whether they will submer? They must anwer in the negative. Let them, then in every county in the state, follow the example of Prince Geor. ges, who is about to retrieve her character-bring out their most influential and popular men, xert every nerve, and the ause is safe Let every county rely on its own exertions-Let every federalist feel and act as if the late of the state and the well being of his friends and his family depended on his own exertions and on his own vote. It is the duty of federalists of influence, however they may desire retirement, nowever tired they may be of pubduced the hope the lowever tired they may be of public life, however imminent it may be, to come out on this occasion—their country, their liberty, their losterity require it of them. They osterity require it of them. They ave but to will it, to make the eforr, bold, unanimous and determind, and the thing is done. pan, calling himself a federalism

iend to his country and a father o he children, will heaitate when contrary course will lead to the nevitable ruin of every thing valuale in society.

Lieut. Stephen Decutur M. Knight, Of the navy was on board the I. S ship Essex, in her cruise to be Pac he; was a party to the actiwhich terminated in her capture, nd became, in consequence, a pri-puer to Capt. Hillyar, of the Bri-th rigate Phoene. It will be replicted, that shortly after the apture, an arrangement was ade at Capt. Hillyar, by which he formers were allowed to process. cartel, to the United Stites. d here they safe y arrived. But d here they safe y arrived. But it was necessary to the condem-tion of the Essex, in a British initially court that an affidavit ould be made by one of her offi-rs, Lt. M. Knight, for this purse, proceeded in the Phoebe, from alparaiso to Rio Janeiro; whence for making the required affidavit, direceiving a certificate from d receiving a certificate from opt. Hillyar, of his a ving been by exchanged, he sailed in Aug. 14, in the Swedish brig adones, and to England; this being onlered the most speedy way of his sching the U. States. As he ner did reach the U. States, his reives and friends, after long and inly indulging the hope of his ren, were at length constrained to ieve that there could be no hopes his safety, and concluded that wessel in which he had embark

rived is England. This information that he could suppress the circum-on, seeming to render his fate quite arance no longer. Matthews has mysterious and inexplicable, occaon, seeming to render his fate quite mysterious and inexplicable, occato be set on foot. Mr. Rush, our minister at London, at length as-certained that the master of this Swedish vessel, had become Swedish consul at Dartmouth, (England)he sought and obtained an interview with him, and by him was furnished with an extract from his log book. By this, it appears, that on the 9th of October, 1814, in the lat. of 80° N. and long. of 80° W. the Adonis was boarded by the United States ship Wasp, & that Lieut. M'Knight, leaving the Adonis, entered on board the Wasp. His fate thus be-comes associated with this interesting ship, whose loss is now certain, though the circumstances of it never can become known. It is proper to mention that the certificate of Capt. Hillyar, a copy of which I have seen, authorized Lt. M.Knight to join any public vessel of the U

States which he might meet at sea. Lieut, M'Knight has many triends in this city, of which he was a native, by whom his loss is sincerely and deeply deplored

The above gives a later account of the Wasp than any heretofore received .- National Gazette.

From the Newbaryport Herald. There is in Salisbury a Metho dist preacher, who publicly profes ses to have the gift of prophecy and discerning of spirits—to have the faith of Abraham—believes he could stop the mouths of lions or that he could go into the fiery furnace without injury--- sserts that he is one of the prophes that was to come in the later paysthat the dawn of the milenium has commenced-he being spiritual, judgeth all things, himself being judged of no man-speaking de himself, he says he can tell whether a man is possessed of a good de bad spirit by looking him in the peesays he speaks the truth in Christ, and hes not, his conscience bearing him witness, &c. His followets are daily increasing, firmly believing and confirming his words.

From the Norfolk Herald of March 94.

Yesterday the awful sentence of death was pronounced by his hoper Judge Parker on the two criminals Castilano and Garcia, who wele convicted a few days past, of the wilful and deliberate murder of Peter Laguardette. They are to be executed on Friday the 1st day of lune next.

From the London Courier of Feb. 27 of sixteen years.

On Tuesday last, a man named ames Matthews, who resides at St. Agnes, was apprehended on the information of a person named Simon Pryor, who resides at Redruth, who charges Matthews with the murder of a man named John Ja, who was his (Matthews's) broth sin-law, 16 years since. The following circumstances have been stated by Privar on oath stated by Pryor on oath, before the Rev. Rugh Rogers, one of the county magistrates. In 1804 Pry-was employed as an assistant la-bourer, by Matthews and James, at a Mine called Grown Dale Mine, near Tavistock in Devonshire. One night Pryor and James descended by a windlass into ashaft of a mine, which was about 25 fathoms in depth. Whilst they bored a hole for blasting, and Pryor was drawn up by Matthewa. I mes then laid match to the train, and called out to his comrades to full him up, as is usual with miners and Pryor wound. sions. Matthews and Pryor wound up about fiv. fathoma of the rope, when Matthews let go the windlass and desired Pryor to do the same; Pryor refused, on which Matthews threatened to knock his brains out if he did not. Pryor again refused when Masthews struck im on the right arm with a prck hilt, which forced him to quit hold, and James was precipitated to the bottom, and had his skull so dreadfully fractured that he died two days after. Pryor told the facts to his brother, who was a smith on the man, and to some other men, but they outrived to keep in a small room behind the amiths' shop, until a coroner's jury had returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." He was then induced to conceal the affair, on the ground that Matthews had a large family. Pryor had never seen Mat-

order to be transmitted to Exeter for trial at the ensuing assizes."

NOBLE SENTIMENT. Extract from the speech of Lord Holland, on the invasion of Na-

"If there is a prince or statesman, who neglecting the spirit of the times, and unimproved by past experience, attempts to resist the advance of civil improvement, and stem the progress of opinion, may he be the first to be overwhelmed by the current; and become au example to all future tyrants!"

American Humanity and Intrepidity. "Madrid, Feb, 15, 1821.

"We have received a letter from Alicant, of the 10th inst. which, a mong other matters, mentions the following, worthy of publication:—
"You cannot imagine what dreadfustorms we have had here: ship who ks are daily occurring: nor will you be the less pleased with the explot of a heutenant of a vessel of the United States, whose name is Whipples it should be engraved upon the memories of all friends of humanity On the Browst, at half past twelve in the morning; a horrible storm arose at seam hich upset a Swedish boat with two men on board. These unfortunate persons, in spite of all their efforts, could not reach the land. At this moment Lieut. Whipple arrives on the shore; strips off his coat, and with his boots throws himself into the sea. With much difficulty, he succeeds in saving these two men to the admiration of all the spectators. Nor is this all. On the following lay, the storm continuing, the bo t of Wripple's vessel, with twelve m n, suck. Notwithstanding and indisposition, caused by the occurrence of the preceding day, he jumped in, and assisted in saving eight of the twelve men. He has neen in consequence very ill. You can scarcely conceive the enthusiasm, with which the bystanders admired these actions: he knows that we are not slaves, wno looked with indiffer nce on the misfortunes of our fellow creatures. All sought to relieve the snipwrecked at their houses, and those, who have received them, appear to be well content ed, all the neighbours contributing to the assistance which has been given them. The portrait of Whipple is to be taken; and we are making a substription to cause a plate to be engraven in Valencia."

Boston, April 24. Capt. Upton, of brig Sam, arriv-Discovery of a Murder after the lapse | ed at this port yesterday from Fort Royal, reports that the privateer ship VOLIENTE, captain Francis Burch, (American) under the Arti gas flat, was captured off St. Barts by a French frigate and carried into Fort Royal. The privateer had on hoard, when captured, one hundred men, and provisions for a six months cruise for 150 men. On arriving at Fort Royal, the officers and crew were all put into close confinement, and it was thought they would be hung, the commissi-on being considered storgery, as the original names had been erased, and others substituted.

Cant. Jolly, in another privateer, was imcompany with the ship when captured, but escaped by superior sailing. Capt. Upton visited the

prison, is which the privateer's crew were confined—he says "about 15 of them are Americans;".

Capt. U. also informs, that in consequence of a French brig of war having been fired into and considerably injured by a privateer, Wilson, commander, the admiral on the station, had sailed from Martinique with 3 frigates, 2brigs, and a schooner, to capture, it possible, and bring into port, all the privateers on the W. I. seas.

Slave Trade .- We learn from our correspondent at Cape de Verds, that several Spanish share schoo-ners, with about 100 a res each, have recently been captured by H. B. M. brig Thistle, Lieute, Logan, and taken to Sierra Leone.

From the Connecticut Herald, of April 24. The remarkable N. E. Snow Storm of the 17th inst. extended to keep in a small room behind the smiths' abop, until a coroner's jury had returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." He was then induced to conceal the affair, on the ground that Matthews had a large family. Pryor had never seen Matthews at the Brazils, atting that the said, that he was so distress to the Brazils, atting that we from that time to the present, but he said, that he was so distress to the said, that he was so distress to the said at Rio, had certainly at-

to prevent the assembling of the Legislature. In some parts of the country, it became necessary to break roads for the passage of stages. On the 18th, the weather cleared off cold, and every thing were the aspect of mid-winter .-Since the 19th, however, the air has become milder, and the snow has mostly disappeared. Providentially, vegetation is backward.

CONSUS.

The State of Dela vare contains.

White Males. - 27,905 Do. Females, 4 . . 27,377 55,282 Free Blacks, - -- - 12,958 Staves, - - - - 4,509 72.749 In 1810, - - - - - 72 674 Increase, - - - - -

From the Winchester Republican.

Mr. George Kreps and family, of his town, emigrated last fall to Alabama. In crossing a river, they mistook the ford, and the wagon and horses, with the contents were suddenly immersed in the stream! In the agitation of the moment, Mrs. Kreps parted from her infant child. which was sapidly carried down the current. At that instant a large

dog, which had joined the family a few days before, oring after the babe, overtook it is as it was sinking, and conveyed it safely to the shore. The horses also regained a footing, and the whole party were

The New York Assembly Election, Has terminated in the success of the ticket styled Clintonian, and it is stated as an ascertained fact, that the Assembly will be Clintonian by a considerable majority.

From the American Daily Advertiser. Mr. Pourton,

In recently turning over a Vil-tage Paper, I met with a calculati on tending to show, that mill feed, at the present prices, cost much less money, by the ton weight than Hay! -the assertion astonished me; but, on trial, I find shorts costs me but about 71 dollars per ton, while for hay I have been paying sixteen!

Mrs. Elizabeth Hurst. Presents her respects to the ladies of Anthat she has removed from Baltimore and taken a permanent residence in this city, and that she has opened

A Millenery Store, In the brick busiding between the store of Mr. Joseph Bands and that of Mesers Evans and Iglehart, where She carries on her business in all its various branches,

AND HAS ON HAND A well selected supply of Mille. nery of the first quality and latest Fashions, in which there are

LECHORN & STR W BONNETS, &c. Ladies who have dresses which they wish DYED, can be granted by leaving them with her, as the intends corress unding with Mr. ames Williams, an experienced dwer it faithmore, whose sail and care can be depended of OT Her prices will be found to suit the times.

Annapolis, May 3, 1821. 3to

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias from Anne-Arundel county court to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 14th inst. on the premises, a Wagon, four Horses, and four Oxen. Seized and taken us the property of Nicholas Merriweather. and will be sold to satisfy debts due to

terms cash.
BENJ. GAITHER, Shir. A. A. County.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed from Anne Arandel county court, will be offered at public sale, on Thursday, the 24th day of May instant, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. James Hanter's tavern in the city of Annapolis, all the right, title and interest, of Henry S. Hall, in and to a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in said county, composed of three tracts or parts of tracts, viz: Middle Plantation, Horse Pastare and Neglect Seized and taken as the property of said Hall, and sold to satisfy a debt due Nicholas Watkins, of Thomas Terms of sale cash. Benjamin Gusther, May 3, 1824. Sheriff A. A. county

NOTICE.

The subscriber will make applicati on to the Judges of Anne Arandel county court, at the next September To Rent,

The house and garden, near Annapolis on the Beltimore road, lately occupied by Chaistoffin Jackson as a Tavern, the garden contains about helf an acre, there are on the premises a good stable with 4 stalls. 2 large sheds. and a well of good water in the yard, and the house has within the last rear, undergone a thorough repair.

Wicholas Braner,

Sale for City Taxes.

Will be sold for cash, at the house of Richard Loockerman, on the 17th day of May next at 11 o'clock, a negro boy named Higary Seized and taken for city taxes, due for the year, 1820. And on the 18th day of May next, will also be sold for cash, at 11 o'clock, at the house of Benjamin Sewell, a negro woman named Philips Seized for cite taxes for the year 1620, ISAAC HOLHAND, Col.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc. Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court, April 21st, 1831.

On application of Gassaway Pindell. administrator of James H Wilson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased. and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscribe of Anne Arundel county, bath obtained from the Or hans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Marvland, letters of administra-tion on the personal estate of James H Wilson, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims against the same with the vouchers thereof, to be subscriber, on or before the 26th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of April,

Gassaway Pindell, Adm'r. ril 20

REMOVAL.

NICHOLAS J WATKINS. Respectfully acquaints his triends and the public, that he has removed his Shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. John Munroe, in Church-street, where he carries on the Talloring business in all its branches. He has lately received a supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. As likewise Nankeens, Bombasettes, &c. and a great Variety of Vestings. Which will be made in the most fashionable style, and on the most hoderate terms April 19, 1821.

New Spring Goods.

D. Ridgely, & Co. Have just received, and have comstantly on hand, a handsome assort-

DRY GOODS

Of the latest importations. Also their usual supply of

Groceries, Ironmongery, and Glass und Queen's Ware. All of which they will dispose of chesp for cash, and to punctual customers on the usual credit.
April 19.

New and Cheup Goods. W. Bryan & Co. Have just received a choice selection

Spring and Summer Goods, Which they will sell very low for cash. Persons wishing to procure bargains, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. April 19.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday the fifth day of May next, upon the premises,

A HOUSE AND LOT

At the Indian Landing, in Anne-Arundel county. The house has been occupied heretofore as a store, and is worthy the attention of any person who would wish to establish a store in the county.

The terms of sale are, that the pur-chaser shall give bond, with security, for the payment of the purchase mo-ney, with interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale, and upon payment of the purchase money, with interest, a conveyance will be executed for the said house.

William H. Marriott, Trusten.

NEW SPRING COODS. GEORGE SHAW

Has just received a supply of Goods of the lastest importation, including a great variety of new articles of the denomination of Dry Goods.

ALSO general assertment of s, Ironmongery and Stationary.

SHERIFFALTY. WILLIAM O.HARA.

Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff, takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, as he isstilk and means to continue a Candid to for their diffrages for the above appointment, and respectfully solities

March 29 their votes.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be disposed of at public sa'e, on Thursday the 10th day of May next if fair, it not on the next fair day there after, at 11 o'clock A M at the resi dence of William stinchicomb, near the month of Mago'hy River, Sevenat. VALUABLE NEGROFS, a large new seine, and a few implements of husbandi v.

The terms of sale are, cash for all sums under ten dollars, on purchases to a larger amount a credit of six months will be allowed, bond with approved security being given for payment of the purchase money, with in-terest from the ray of sale.

April 12.

State of Maryland, 5 Calvert County Orphans Cou

March 13th 1821. On application of Francis Harrison, administrator of Robert Harrison, late of Calvert county, deceased it is or dered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the spice of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, of annapolis. W. Smith, Reg. of Wells

for Lalvert County.

Notice is hereby Given, That the subscriber of Calvert coun ty, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the person al estate of Robert Harrison, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are her by warned to exhibit their claims gainst the same with the vouchers the rof to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of September next. may otherwise by law be exclud foin all benefit of the said estate,— en under toy hand this 19th day

rone Jarrison. Adm'r. Hunting Town, March 29

IN COUNCIL,

Annapo 18. March 24th, 1821. ORDINED, That the following com munication from the Secretary of State of the United States to this Department, he published in the National In telligencer, 'he Baltimore Patriot, the Baltimore American, the Federal Gaz ette of Bultimore, the Maryland Republican, and the Maryland Gazette of Annapolis, and the two papers in Easton, once a week for six successive weeks, for the information of all the citizens of the State, who may be interested in the subject thereof.

MIAN PINKNEY. By order, Clerk of the Council. To his Excellency the Governor

of Maryland. Department of State, ? March 22d, 1821.

The question upon the conclusion of that part of the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, which stipulated that slaver should not be carried away from the United States by British Officers after the conclusion of the peace, having been submitted by the American and British Governments, to the decision of the emperor of Russia, the British Secretary of State for the Foreign Affairs has demanded that, in the event of a decision in tayour of the construction insisted upon by the United States, the full extent of the demand upon Great Britain for restitution, or indemnity for slaves carried away, should be made known as speedily as possible, I am directed by the President to suggest that notice should be given to the sufferers, to transmit with out delay to this Department, authenticated proof of the numbers of slaves carried away and of their value, by the current prices at which they might have been sold at the time when the

loss was sustained. Specifying the mane, age, sex and vilue of each inci vidual slave lost. I have the honour to be,
With great respect,
Sir, your very humble,
And obedient servant,
JOHN GONCY ADAMS.

New-York and Philadelphia SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber informs his friends and customers of his return from the New-York and Philadelphia Markets, where he has procured a very choice selection of SPRING AND NUMMER

GOUDS. which he offers them remarkably love for the money. He invites them to call and examine his assertment and prices, confident of his ability to please they are Ridgely.

March 29

FOR SALE.

On a liberal credit, about 1000 acres of land, situated in Caroline county, shout one half of which are cleared. he rest in wood, and white oak timber, equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Marvland; within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col Wm Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shewn to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living there-

Also the FARM on which Mr. N Saulsbury resides, situated in Tucka hoe Neck, (Caroline County) This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three bundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber There is also an excellent mill seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be convey-

ed free of incumbances

March 20

March 20 March 29

Just Published

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND, December Session, 1820.

And for Sale at this office Price-\$1 50.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of field facias from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to pub-lic sale, on Friday the 4th of May next, at Mr. James Hunter's l'avern in the city of Annapolis, a Youse and lot on Elkridge. Seized and taken as the property of Henry Shrive, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Philip Kee fer, Executor of Jacob Keefer. Sale to commence 1 3 o'clock for cash.

EN GAITHER, She. A. A. County.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court.

April 19th, 1821.

On application by petition of Otho Welch, administrator with the will annexed, of John Welch, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six suc cessive weeks in the Maryland Gazette Thomas H. Hall, Reg Wills, A. A C

NO IF E IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Md. letters of administration with the will annie ed, on the personal estate of John Welch, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims sgames the said deceased, are hereby warned 'o ex'iibit the same, with the vauchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of December next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate Given under my hand this 19th day of April, 1821.

Otho Welch. Adm'r. With the will annexed

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fier facias, from Anne Arundel county fourt, and to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Saturday, the lifth day of May next on the promises, one negro man, named AARON, one negro man. named RICHARD; one ditto, named JAMES Seized and aken as the property of William Broaden and will perty of William Brogden, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due Jacob Gillum Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for cas

NJ GAITHER, Shift. A. A. County.

NOTICE.

The creditors of the late Thomas Worthington, jun are natified, that a dividend of the personal estate will ie made on Monday the 21st day of of made on Monday the 21st day of viay next, at the office of the register of wills, in the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which ime and place they are requested to attend, or forward their claims.

Wicholas Worthington, of Thos.

New and very Cheap Goods. Henry Wilmot,

Has just received his supply of Spring

An elegant assortment of Thread Lace edgings, Childrens Caps, Irish Linen and Lawns, Bird-eye and Table Diaper, Linen Cambricks, Linen and Cotton Bed Tick, Ginghams and Callicoca, Fancy Stripe Muslin, Wood stock and Castor Gloves, Jaconet Cra vats, 4-4 6 4 Cambricks and Jaconets, Drilling and Russia Sheetings, Bandanno and Madrass Hdfs. Irish Sheeting and Steam Loom Shirting, Blk. and Col'd Italian sewing silk, Blk Florence and Senshaw, Blk. and Col'd Canton Crapes, Plain & Figured Book Muslins, Cotton and Worsted Hose, Merino Shawls, White Marseills, Superfine Blk Cloth, Brown and Blue Cloth, Russia Diapers, Floss Cottons, Ribbans. Cologne Water, Umbrellas and Parasolls.

Also a few Groceries, with a variety of other articles. The most of these goods have been promised at auction which will enable him to sell them. very low. April 5

South River Bridge Company Notice is hereby given to the holders in the South River Bridge Company, that an election for nine di-

Company, that an election or nine directors to manage the anairs of said Company for the year will be held at Williamson's Hotel in the city of Annapolis, on its day the 7th day of May next, at 3 Tclock P M

Hotel Maynadier, Pres't.

Match 9 New Arrangement of Days.



MARYLAND,

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month -But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sanday the first of April she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock. and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening: And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertows, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore; touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers. their Horses or Carriages. Passen gers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expe ditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadel phia the next morning by 9 o'clock. ST-All baggage, of which due care

will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the cours as herrtofore.

March 22

100 Dollars Reward

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in the Forest of Prince George's county, on the 10th of April, a Man named Jacob, about 33 years old, 5 feet, 9 inches high, very black, has a scar by a burn on one of his cheeks, a pleasing countenance, and is quite polite when spoken to. Clothing, jacket and trowsers of blue and white kersey, which he will no doubt change, as he has others. He was for herly a ferryman at the Upper Ferry across South River, and as he is a little acquainted with the water, he may attempt to make his escape in hat way. He has a wife, at Dr. Halls in Anne-Arundel guntry where it a probable he may county, where it s probable he may conceal himself few days and them he will no doub attempt to get out of the state. The above reward will be paid, on my getting possession of him, no matter wh re he is taken. JOHN CONTEE.

April 19
P. S. Since writing the above it has been arctrined that he has been at Dr. Hay and taken with him from articles of his own cloththence ome articles of his own cloth-ing and two dresses of his wife's cloth-ing, with which it is possible he may endeavour to disguise himself

City Bank of Baltimore. The Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified, that in conformity to an act of the last Legislature, an Election for nine Directors will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY
the 4th day of June next, between the
hours of ran and rwo o'clock.
By order,
James E. Brice, Gash'r.

EUTERPEIAD

Or Musical Intelligenter, AND LADIES' GAZETTE.
A Periodical Paper has been publish, ed in Boston since April 1829, devoted to the diffusion of Musical and Belle Lettre information. It empiraces a general history of Music from the carlical ages—Records the transactions of

musical societies—Reviews new musical works—Furnishes biographical memoirs of eminent musical men—Correspondence—Anecdotts of musica-Letters instructive and interesting up-on every branch of the musical science Improvements in musical instruments, and the compilation of a register of musical transfetions.

With such intentions, it is conceived every topic of interest, personal and general, vocal and instrumental, will be embraced T what extent infermation may be obtained in the incipi ent stage of our enterprize, we will not presume to produse, but by a clear ex position of our objects, we shew the scope and range of our intentions, and while we entreat the voluntary aid of those who possess the talents we covet, we at the same time engage to omit no effort of our own to fulfil expectation, we hope however to be more indebted to the generous contributions of scien tific ability, than to our own labours.

A portion or our columns is intended to be exclusively appropriated for the LADIE. DE ARTMENT, wherein it will become our duty to

"— guard the purity of melting maids. In courly ball, and midnight masque rades, and the tracherous I wook, the dasing spark. The gither by day, the whaper in the dark. When find occasion recompts their warm desires, when have softens, and when thaircing free?"

As the ECTERPRIAD is not intended to derive support from advertising pa tronage it has thus far been attended with little or no emolument to the Proprietor it is an experiment of no ordi nary undertaking in this country, and has necessarily consumed considerable time, labour, and expense.

A publication destitute of profits accruing from advertisements must rela subscribers only, for support -The Proprietor would not willingly shandon his intention, unless compell ed by a necessity which he nopes may not be realised, a more extensive patronage is essentially requisite in order more generally to extend its usefulness. The EUTERFAIAD is published Semi

Monthly on Saturdays, on a large sheet of eight quarto pages, at Three Dollass per annum payable half yearly in adjance Every number will con tain fashionable Sonn - Air, with va-riation-Sacred Song - ville-March or Pance, arranged for the Piano Forte. Hesidents out of Boston, who pro-

cut ten subscribers will receive a file of apers gratis. Regular files, or exnumbers may be had by applying the Franklin Music Warehouse, Milk street, Boston. JOHN R. PARKER, Editor.

SUBSCRIBERS received at this of-

April 12

Notice is hereby Given,

I hat the subscriber from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Wootton, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby requested to present them legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment William Warfield, Adm'r.

(pril 26.

PRIVATE SALE

The subscriber will dispose of at private sale a part of a tract of had called Portland Manor, containing 150 acres. It is in high cultivation, and adapted to the cultivation of wheat, rye, oats, corn and tobacco. J more suitable to the purchaser, the subscriber will dispose of the whole tract of land con taining 340 acres. There is on the premises every convenience necessary for farming, and it is well adapted to clover and master, and is in high cultivation, and has a large proportion of meadow land.

John Weekes.

Dissolution of Partnership. The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolv ed by mutual consent, all persons hav ing claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorised to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm Those indebt ed to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same,

or give notes or bonds, on or before lat April 1821. William Warfield, The business will be conducted in David Ridgely.

future under the firm of D. Ridgely, & Co. Who have on hand, and will constantly

keep, a good assortment of Dry Goods & Groceries,
And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends
and the public.

all the duties of the him to their supp April 5.

Public Ver

TO BE SOLD, ON THE PREMISES On Minday the 7th of Stay next, at o'clock in the forenoon.

All bose several Houses and Let-in the City of Annapolis, situated

follows. viz —
A Lot un Carroll's alley, fronting 56
feet on the alley, and tunning in depth
68 feet, on which are two trame house,
of two stortes, occupied by Betty Davis
and George Hull. A Lot on the same alley, for

90 feet; and sunning back; 48 fee which are two trame houses, occ by Jane Richardson, and Henry Hall. A Lot on be same this, with a frame two stoly house, occupied by Anne. Townsen, fronting 47 feet on the alley, and running 96 feet to Fleet

A Lot on the lante alley, occupied by Benjamin Howard, fronting 97 feet on the alley, and running back to Prince-George's street, 146 feet, on which is a two stony framed house.

A Lot on Prince George's street with two framed two story houses fronting 54 feet, and running back 77 feet, accommed by Castain Wilson.

feet, occupied by Captain Wilson and Wm. Castle

A payment of one lifth part of the purchase money will be required a Cash, or in Notes, with approved a dorsers payable in 60 days. For hire mainder, a credit of one, two as three years will be given, on the a terest being annually pal

ALSO. Lots in various parts of the sty some

further particulars, apply to Chas. Carroll, of Carr Feb. 15.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the 0s hans court of Arms Arundel county, he sub-criber will expose to public sale, on Friday toe 11th day of Mar next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a the premises, all the personal estates William Wooton of said county day ceased, consisting of

Tobacco. Corn, Hacon, some Rye is the straw, one Yoke of Oxen, and several head of Cattle, Hogs, Plantation Utensils and House hold & Kitchen Furniture, &c.

The terms of sale will, be, cash for all sums under twenty dollars, and of six months will be given, or processer's giving notes withapproves

William Warfield, Adm't.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland, 21st March 182L

The president and directors of Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have clared a dividend of 3 per cent on stock of said Bank for nx months, ing the first and parable on or the second day of April next, to stholders on the vestern shore at Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholden on the Eastern Shore at the Bank at Eastern, upon personal areation, on the exhibition of possible cation, on the exhibition of possible cation, on the exhibition of possible cation, on the exhibition of possible cation. Bank at Easten, upon procession, on the exhibit on of poster by correct simple o eder of the Board,

Jona. Prnkney, Cal

This is to give Not That the subscriber has

from the Orphans Court Arundel county, letters of tion on the personal est to of Jo Daley, late of said county, decem-All persons having claims agains said deceased, are requested to them in legally as thenticated, and indebted to make immediate pay-

scilla Daley, Adm's

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes! bills of exchange against Dres first second, and third Endorse, assumpait generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do. Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

PRINTING

No one heart first the mm ? There was in But no head Bill b. in List fareweil With a wild And a short : Some leap or To the death Others quene And expi Some, a r On the howe But their des Soon they he On the From his bri When the m Lot, that mai And a suble Was the But the sen-With a quiel And the hra Blood ha om the L. e Dog of Among t

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Arundel county, expose to public 11th day of May

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LEET, ANNAPOLIS.

The Ship Abeona from the Clyde, employed as a transport to carry actilers to the Cape of Good Hope, was on the 25th December last destroyed by fire, in lat. 5, deg. N. long. 25 deg. W. The 5, deg. N. long. 25 deg. W. The whole number of persons on board were 161 men, women, and children, a whom 112 were lost. The remaining 49 escaped in hoats, and were fortunately tales up the next morning by a Portuguese ship which carried them to Lisbon. The following lines from our correspondent exhibit a lively picture of this melancholy catastrophe.

Destruction of the Ship Abeona.

The night was clear and solid,
And the brance victs outly by
And the stars of Hawkin shift by
And the stars of Hawkin smit al
At their lamps in tip the sky.
And the stars of Hawkin smit al
At their lamps in tip the sky.
And the stars of Hawkin smit al
And before the mariting light
found a grave.
All were such in soil expose,
have the watch upon the deckt
Not a boding dream strong
Of the borrors of a week,
To the mother, or the child, or the sire,
Tall a thrickest wee profound,

Are the sail.

So one heard their eries of wee
int the ne hird that flemby;
here was harrying to and flo,
let up hand to ave was nigh;
Suil b, fare the burshing for they were driven;
ht farewells were uttered there
ith a wild said fremied stare;
ad a short and broken prayer
bent to Heaven,
me lea-

Bent to Heavell,

Some leap over in the flood

To the death that well them there;

Others quench the flames with blood,

And expire in open sir;

Some, a moment to estupe from the grave,

Da, the bowsprit take a stand;

But their death is near at hand—

Sook they hug the burning brind

On the wave.

From his briny Ocean bed From his briny Ocean bed
When the inorming tain awoke,
Lot, that gailant ship had field
And a suble gloud of sanolige
Was the domanwental pyre, that remained's
But the sen-galla round it fly
With a quick and fearful ery;
And the brands that floated by;
Blood had stained.

om the London Monthly Magazine of February.

le Dog of the Convent of St. Bernard.

Among the many excellent and eresting engravings which have n lately imported by our printers, few have surpassed that of selebrated Dog of it. Bernard a Swiss artist. The engraving a size suitable to a furniture nt, and is executed with a beaufit for any port-folio: but the eet is still more interesting than picture.

the dog whose portrait is introed, was one of that species of ine mastiffs which turnished the ect of Mr. Edwin Landseer's picture of a traveller perishing he snow, saved by the sagacity ne of the convent dogs, exhibitast year at the British gallery. true philanthropist, .whose was Barry, bore by way of oration and use, the collar of an which was renowned for its pitality and love of mankind. It neither the collar of the order he Garter, nor of the Bath, nor e Thiatle-but bore, instead he George, the three Crowns, Gross of St. Andrew, a botled with a restorative cordial help of necessitous mortals. le zeal of this philanthropic fuped, is known to have saved ives of forty unfortunate trawho but for his assistance the direction of the truly tian monks of St. Bernard must perished in the dread and ry wastes of that neighbourhood. arry was in time with his suce It cannot be for the worse. be relieved the unfortunate his bottle, and with the gar-which his worthy masters had round his body, but if he could with his warm tongue & breath ed to the convent and brought the utmost expedition, the efficient assistance of one of orethren.

e event here represented is be saved the life of a beauti-

who gives us more than common reason to say with the poet,

"I am a friend to dogs,
For they are honest creatures. They ne'er
Betray their masters, nor fawn on those they
do not love,"

he was sent by the superior of the convent to much his usefully employed days tranquilly at Berne. His old age was long, happy and carefully treated. After his death, which is but recent, his body was carefully buried, and his akin stuffed to imitate nature, and with an action resembling life, stands in this state, decorated with his collar and bottle in the museum of Berne.

THE MEANING OF WORDS. We copy a piece under this head from the Weekly Register of April 21st. Mr. Niles is a man who understands The meaning of words, and although he differs from us in politics yet we must say he is an in-dependent democrat. The piece we publish to-day, Is, he says, the commencement of a series by which he will prove "that there is no government on earth which derives its revenue from the people by a mode of taxation so oppressive as the government of the United States."-Let his remarks be read attentively and the truth of them will strike every reader. A crooked and a wrong policy is pursued by the general government and the errors of that policy ought and must be made apparent. The people are taxed, and taxed, and taxed, and yet the treasury is empty, and a loan of 5,000, 000 must be resorted to. Why and wherefore is this the case? because something is wrong! This something, we shall endeavour to point out. In the researches we have already made we found one little item of only Fifteen Millions of Dollars, due the United States by Public DEFAULTERS!!! Of this trifling sum the United States are deprived; a sum, of three times the amount which they have been obliged to borrow. People of the U. States, look to this! The interest alone, on the sum due to the general government by some of the faithful servants thereof, is nine hundred thousand dollars per annum!! and because they are behind hand, or rather be-

fore-hand, you must be taxed. We shall take occasion to notice these gentlemen defaulters hereafter. They must be known to the people and they shall be known .-The moral which may be used at Washington on the occasion is this -D'Let governments be careful how they appoint men to office, and how they entrust them with the people's money. Let favoritism be abandoned, and let only those be appointed who are known to be HONEST.

All the evils under which this nation now labours, want of money, loss of confidence, commercial stagnation, and a thousand others which are felt by all classes of the community, are owing to this, that the party in power do not understand

MEANING OF WORDS.

In their zea! for economising, it is true, a poor clerk may be here and there docked of a few dollars per annum, or a brave soldier may be allowed to retire from the army and BEG HES BREAD, but no ope appears to be accountable for the fifteen millions. Away with such narrowness; -a change must be made; -it must be for the better; -[Fed. Rep.

From Niles' -Register. MEANING OF WORDS.

There are few words less understood, and to understand which less pains are taken, than revenue and taxation: and there are no words which ought to be so well under-stood as those they involve the whole internal policy of the United States. I have no doubt that If the

a cavern of ice, in the celebrated glatier of Balsore. Barry warmed the child, licked him, awoke him, presented him with his restorative bottle, and carried him on his back to the convent. The event may be anticipated. The child was aved and restored to his discousoiste parents.

When age his diminished the attength of this segucious animal, who gives us more than common ly, take the other side of the question. ly, take the other side of the ques-tion and meet it fairly. Here are my reasons: Our revenue is derived from imposts alone; that is, a tax on imported arricles contamed in the country. The natural operation of the system is this that the people must raise, not only as much money as will pay the amount of duties which go into the public treasury, but also as much money a duty of 125 per cent on imported woollen cloth; the revenue cannot be paid till the cloth is imported and sold, and the people have paid five millions of dollars 4 millions of which goes to England to pay for the goods, and one million to the treasury for duties. Supposing the average of duties to be 25 per cent. and the impost to amount to 15 mil lions of dollars, there then must be drawn from the people 75 millions of dollars in order to pay 15 millions of revenue; and except such part as is paid for in produce, the balance is taken out of the country In money. If to this is added the profits of the importing, the wholesale and the retail merchants, which will amount to at least 33 per cent, it wil be found that the people are obliged to pay 100 millions of dollars for every 15 millions of revenue which goes into the public treasury. If the people do not buy the goods, the merchants cannot pay the duties; so that the very essence of a system of impost is to exact a three fold tax from the people .-1. They must pay the first cost of the goods, which is sent to England. 2. They must pay the duties to the government; and, 3. They must pay the merchants' profits on the first cost of the goods and their bonds for the amount of duties. And this tax is paid in about the following proportions: every 100 dollars of foreign cloth, which is paid for by those who wear it, is thus divided: To the foreign manufacturer or merchant, first cost, or at custom house valuation, which is general-860 00 ly less

> \$100 00 Every dollar of this is a direct tax; for of this hundred dollars, there is not one cent that is made up of the produce or labour of the country. In the millions of yards of imported British broad cloths that we annually import and pay for, there is not one nance of American wool, not one dollar of American dye stuffs, fuel, provisions or labour; not one farmer or workman in the United States is benefited: for the British government prohibit the consumption of American flour, grain or provision, and impose a tux equal to a prohibition on all our raw materials, except cotton .-While government are determined to resort to no other mode of taxation than impost, it is time for the people to speak to them in plain and imperative language, and tell them we will rather put the "tea act" in force. Impost is called a mild mode of taxation, by a most shameful perversion of language; a man, it is said, need not pay the tax if he don't buy the cloth: this is called voluntary taxation; that is a man may go without clothing, and thus avoid taxation. So, if he will not use salt, spices, sogar, tea, coffee, iron, paper, linen or wollen cloth, he has the choice to debar himself the use of these articles or pay the taxes as well as cost and profit. If

cent

"There must be no cavil at this expression the duties on tonnage, passports, clearances, &c. postage, &c. are trifling in amount; the prothis hospitable excursions, a ly, whether they pay any taxes for well be called income.

this is a sound reason why imposts is a mild system of texation, it will apply to excise of all kinds as well as direct taxes. A man heed not own houses, tands, furniture, watches, stock or cattle; he need not use whiskey, or any other article which is burthened with an excise, and by this reasoning all taxation is volunta-

The truth is, no taxes are voluntary; no one pays them of clinice, but sooner than to be deprived of the use and enjoyment of property, the comforts of food and clothing, we pay the taxe imposed or sases sed on them. One mode is as compulsory as another, but there is this difference; internal taxation is open, manly, and attended with no deception; the people know what goods imported, and all the profits of the merchants. For instance, the government want one million of dollars, and conclude to raise it by a duty of 125 per cent on largests. they pay; they are not deceived of in every rag of clothes on their backs, in every glass of wine spirits, tes, coffee, and punch they drinks in their pepper and sait boxes; in their sugar plumbs and their pills; their pins and needles, cables and anchors. Not a man or family in the country, however poor, but pays taxes, and of the most grievous and oppressive kind; for the government adopts such a system that the country is obliged, in order to raise 15 dollars for the public treasury, to likewise raise 60 dollars for the foreign merchant, and 25 dollars for the domestic merchants. This is fact; no one dares deny it, or if there is such a man, let him come out before the public and defend the system of impost; let him shew that it is not what I call it, direct injustice to the people, and a shameful oppression on the country. Let it be compared to a system of in ternal taxation, which, bottomed on a high duty, or the exclusion of foreign manufacturers, shall protect the industry and prudence of the people. Then we can afford to pay the taxes necessary for the aupport of government; that will be the only burthen on the country at large, for the remaining part of the cost of the articles of consumption will be expended at home and among ourselves; nothing be sent out of the country. If a million of dollars is wanted for the public treasury, and is assessed on the woolen manufactures at the rate of twenty five per cent, it would require four millions of dollars worth of cioth to be manufactured: this would be done by domestic wool, domestic Duties to government, at 25 per labor, domestic fuel, domestic.machinery, and domestic provisions-15 00 Profits of all the merchants, 35 per there would be a market for four millions of domestic labor, mate-25 00 rials and substance, more than if the four millions were exported for foreign cloth, and four millions of dollars would remain in circulation: it would save the nation four millions of dollars. As I do not write for critics, grammarians or casuists, but the plain reflecting people of the country, I must again call their attention to the marked difference between impost and excise as sour-

ces of revenue. To collect revenue by impost, you must encourage foreign and domestic manufactures, and for every fifteen dollars of revenue drawn from the people, eighty-five dollars is additionally drawn from them to pay the foreign and domestic merchants, when no additional market in afforded for our produce and labour.

To, collect the same amount of revenue by excise, the foreign ma nufacture is excluded and the domestic encouraged-and for every fifteen dollars of revenue a new market is opened for eighty-five dollars worth of domestic produce and labor, deducting the profits of the manufacturer and merchant, which will be expended at home and return to the farmer or laborer .- The difference between money expended at home and abroad is this in the first case it passes from hand to hand, through all classes of society, and gives a value and employment to the property and employment to the property and industry of every man, whom it reaches, and constantly developes new sources of wealth; but when it is sent abroad, it is worse than buried in the earth as to us, for it gives new encouragement to foreigners to renew and ancrease body, in both branches, as upported

a value to the produce of their country and depreciate ours. Every ton of iron we import from Sweden or Russia takes 60 dollars from the country, and every 60 dollars thus, see out brings back another ton of iron—the more money we send out the more from comes to. Every ton of iron made in the country keeps of iron made in the country keeps sixty dollars at home, and the cir-culation of these sixty dollars turns a small quantity of iron ore into sixty dollars in money.

This iron ore is the most worthless trash on earth, except for making iron, and every dollar's worth of iron made at home is so much money made, I may say from nothing, by the labor, fuel and subsistence of the neighbourhood. When a country like ours has iron country like ours has iron ore, fuel and provisions enough to make as much iron as would supply a whole continent, it ought not to import a single ton; and a government which is just to the people that support its ought not to permit the importation unless under so heavy a duty as would encourage its manufacture at home. If they want a revenue from the consumption of fron, let there be none imported and a duty put on the domestic. I will venture to say there is not a farmer in the United States, within ten miles of iron works, shat would not think it one of the best things that government, could do for him, to exclude foreign iron, and to impose on domestic the same or even greater duty than the foreign now

Let any man pursue this subject into detail and apply these remarks to any other article of manufacture, he will be at once struck with the roinous consequences of a system of impost. I will close these remarks by caffing the attention of those who will read to one state-ment-In 1816 the amount of the revende from imposts, was thirtyseven millions of dollars; if this is taken as one fourth of the custom house valuation or first cost, it would amount to one hundred and 48 millions of dollars-including duties, it would be one hundred and eighty five millions, add the profits of all the sets of merchants, 33 per cent. makes the sum of 246,000,000 -that was drawn from the country by the collection of a revenue of 37,000,000 in one year. If the same amount of revenue had been drawn from the sources of internal revenue, then at least 100,000,000 of manufactures would have been made at home which were imported. The effect on the prosperty of nation is beyond calculation. Thus has the country been brought to ruin by impost; it must be restored by a new system, which I will explain and defend after one more notice of the old one.

From the National Intelligencer of the 26th ult.

In our paper of the 14th inst, we published under the head of "State Concerns," Mr. Verplank's Report, as chairman of the committee on colleges, academies, and common schools, upon the message of the governor of New-York communicating the resolutions of the legisture of Maryland upon the subject of appropriations of public land for the purposes of education. As this report concludes by recommending to the legislature of New-York not to co-operate in attaining the object of the Maryland proposition, we ought, in strict justice, previously to have published the report of Mr. Makey, us chairman of the com-mittee of the Senate of Maryland, to whom was referred so much of the message of the governor of that state as relates to education and public instruction, which terminates with those resolutions. Our apology for this onission must be, that at the time the latter report appeared, congress was in session, & the press of other matter rendered it inconvenient to insert so long & document. . We now publish it at length, and we do it with the great-

k of Maryland, 21st March 1821. nd directors of a Maryland, have of 3 per cent on for ix months, parable on or a Abril next, to ste estern shore at s, and to stockhold shore at the Bris hibit'on of power prect simple order the Board, a. Pinkney, Cash

give Notice letters of admissional estate of Joid county, deceasing calms against requested to be then ticked, and e immediate pays lla Daley, Adm's

ANKS at this Office. Promissory Notes, hange against Dres and third Endotse, enerally. and Single Bill,

are the common property of the Union, all the states have an equal right to participate in the benefit of them; and, in the second, applies that principle to appropriations of public land for the purposes of education, such appropriations having been made in favour of a second state. been made in favour of a part, but not of all the states.

The New-York committee object to the Maryland resolutions, anat they have a tendency to excite sectional jextonaies. To this objection it may be answered, that the most obvious and effectual way of preventing sectional jealousies and geographical distinctions of party, is for congress to be governed by towards all the states; and it "appears to us that the resolutions of the Maryland legislature are founded upon this principle, and are calculated to promote national harmony, and to strengthen the bonds of the Union, instead of "furnishing ground for characterising parties by geographical distinctions." The contrary policy tends directly to that result; and, in distributing fayours by geographical lines, to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views."

Besides, we cannot persuade our. selves to admit so unfavourable an opinion of the justice and liberality of those states which have been formed out of the public lands, as to think that they will object to the extension of donations of public fand to the other states in the same proportion as they have received

We agree with the New-York committee, that the United States derive their title to the public lands from cessions by states; they hold them "in full and absolute right, discharged from all conditions except those specific ones expressly reserved in certain of the acts and instruments of cession:" and we would beg leave to remark, that the expr. se condition (a circumstance not a niced by that committee) upon which the cession of the great. er part of the public lands on the east side of the Mississippi was made to the United States was, as is shown by the Maryland report, "that they should be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the states as have become, or shall become members of the Confederation or Federal Alliance of said states, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenliture." Such was the condition of the cessions by Virginia and North Carolina, and it appears to us that both the letter and spirit of that stipulation requires that, as lands have been appropriated for the purposes of education in a part of the states, they should be extended in a just proportion to all. It is not Virginia and North Carolina only that have a right to ask for the fulfilment of that stipulation, but all the states for whose benefit the condition of the cession was made.

We agree also with the New-York committee that if the public lands are considered as acquired by conquest from Great Britain by the United States collectively, "Congress are empowered to dispose of this in the same manner as of all other property belonging to the United States, with no other limitation than such as may be imposed by the sense of public duty and the general welfare;" but we are of opinion that the general welfare could by no means be more effectually promoted than by the general diffusion of knowledge; and, if that requires appropriations of public lands for the purposes of education in part of the States, it requires them in the whole. Appropriations having been made in favor of particular states, to the exclusion of the others, the latter have an undoubted right to express their of Congress to be placed upon an equal footing.

The same reasoning applies with equal force to the public lands acquired by purchase, at the common expense of all the states.

And here we beg leave to remark that the Resolutions of Maryland merely assert the justice of the principle that all the states have an equal right to participate in the benefit of the public lands, the common property of the Union, and infer, as a just consequence, that they all are entitled therefore to be pla-

printing of lands for purposes of education; but leave the details of the measure for the accomplishment of that just object to be seated by the wisdom of Congress. Congress, therefore, to prevent all interferences the states rence of interest between the states and the general government might provide for the sale of the lands appropriated to the use of the different states, under its own author rity, in such preportions, and at auch prices, as they might deem expedient; pr. as the committee of the Senate of the United States anggest in their Reports (which we shall seize an early opportunity of publishing.) pay to the states a certain proportion of the nett proceeds arising from the sale of public lands; leaving all the machinery now in operation for the disposal of the lands, unchanged and still under the exclusive control and direction of Congress. The latter, in all prohability, would be found the better

The New-York committee state that the policy of reservations of public lands for purposes of education in the states formed out of them, "seems to include two points: 1st, "the increased value of the remainsing lands, in consequence of the "reservation; and, 2dly, "it is of the deepest interest to the welfare, "the prace, and good order of the whole Union, that those states sahould not be peopled by a race possessing nothing of civilization but its vices and its arts of des-"truction."

As to the first point, the Mary. land Report conclusively shows, we think, that the increased value furnishes no ground of objection to the extension of appropriations of public lands for literary purposes to all the states; and we therefore refer to the Report itself. As to the second point, we think that expetience as to the settlement of the old states, when they were a wilderness, in which no restructions of unsettled lands were made for the purposes of education, does not jus tify the apprehension expressed by the committee, that the new sta es which are now settling by emigrants from the old states, would, it Congress had not made reservations of public lands in their favour, be peo pled by "a race possessing nothing of civilization but its vices and arts of destruction."

As to the policy of the great measure which is the subject of these remarks, it is one, like all other questions of importance, on which very intelligent and very honest men may differ in opinion. The committees of the Legislatures of New York and Maryland having differed on this subject, which we think inferior in enterest to no question of internal policy, we have thought it proper to place both Reports before our readers, that every one may form an opinion for himself. -Most of the Legislatures in the Union had adjourned when the Maryland Report & Resolutions were communicated to the different Governors, who will of course submit them to their consideration at their next sessions. They, however, reached the Legislature of Virginia, time enough, we believe, to receive the sauction of that enlightened state at its last session. That the subject may be fully understood by the public, in the mean time, we hope that those editors who have published the New-York Report may find it convenient to copy that of Maryland also. In a few days, we shall give the Report of the committee of the Senate of the United States.

From the Federal Republican;

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

We are pleased to see that our political friends in the counties are "up and adoing." Nominations of electors are making throughout, and good judgment appears to be the basis on which these nominations are founded. The people generally are not aware of the importance of these nominations-ic is they who ppinton on the subject, and to ask are to decide the political complexion of the State of Maryland for the ensuing year, and perhaps for many years to come; and it therefore behoves every true federal republican in the state, to be on the alert, and to be active in securing the election of the various federal electors. To some of our readers in this city. such language may appear dry and uninteresting-it is because they are not aware of the deep interest which they have in a change of our state administration; they are engaged in business, and they neglect their political rights.

vanta of the public have been awept away from office wish the hickory broom of the present executive; and in many instances unskillful aubati-tures have supplied their places. Did not a democratic delegate pub-ncly say in the Assembly, that many thousands of dollars were lust only by the removal of a fish inspector! And was not Mr. Williams, to whose excellent management the state is indebted for the elegant and useful improvements in the Penitentiary, cruelly removed from office, because he was a federalist. and because he would not change his politics and become a democrat? Hundreds of such instances we have on hand, and we shall publish them

The public must know how much they have gained by democracy.-This regards only our state; go, for a moment, to the general govern ment, and you will find cause to Jament the same misrule in a much greater degree. Servints of the public have been removed, and others, who were favourites were appointed to their places-the consequence is, that the United States have by such change GAINED a clear deficit

FIFTEEN MILLIONS or HARD DOLLARS!

and are obliged to go into the market and BORROW MONEY at a time when we are at peace with the whole world.

Democracy knows how to reward her adherers, but she knows no thing of financiering. We beg par don for this mistake!-she does understand financiering admirably; for she can make the p.ople swallow a dead loss of

FIFTEEN MILLIONS;

she can see the people go to ruin and bankruptcy in consequence of her policy, and she has the peculiar talisman in her hands by which she induces them to swallow any pill she may choose to administer. But the people are nearly gorged-fifteen millions made up into one pill, is rather a severe doses Let them arise in their majesty, and let them employ another set of physicians .-The whole body politic of the United States is diseased-it may be cured if the patient will make use of the proper medicines.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the Athens, Capt. Creagh, in 36 , days from Cork, arrived at Balti-

From a Cork paper of March 24.

Revolution in Picdmont—Junction of Prince Carignan, heir apparent to the king of Sazony, with the constitutionalists—Sudden recal of the Emperor Airxander to roland—Great agriation and fall in the funds of London and Paris.

These important events are successively detailed in our preceding columns, but they have been followed by others of a more monetaux nature, appalling to despotium and theering to liberty. Those which we have innunerated above formed the contratts of the main from Friday to Mondey inclusive, which came to hand at a late hour on Thursday night.

belication of the King of Sardinia in favour of his son the Prince of Carignan-Battle between the Austri-aus and Newpolitans Defeat of the former. The Nea-politan general Pepe, killed Continued fall in the English and French Innds.

engish and French funds.
Since a late hour on Thursday night, we have been uninterruptedly cum oyed in administering to the public anxiety, by communicating the important intelligence as quickly as it was possible to procure it from the compositor's hands. London, March 20.

An extract has been communicated to us from a letter received resterolar by a mercantile house in the city, brought by his Majest?'s ship. Active, which states, "the English Admiral off Napics had just presented the government with 1000 muskets and 500 harrels of gunpowder." (We place no faith whatever in this intelligence.)

London, March 17.

MOST IMPORTANT.

MOST IMPORTANT.

Express this day from Paris.

Revolution in Piedmont confirmed—Warch of the Fiedmonters army to Milan—Expected change in Ocnos, and throughout all Italy!

We have received this foremon, by an express which left Paris on Thursday night the following most important intelligence. Every bract that is not on enable to the blessings of liberty must beat high at the perusal. All Italy is indeed in a flame—God grant that it may apread and consume, till not a pillar of derpoint in its left, and the right of nations to live free and independent, shall Phorias like, rise effulgent from its sub-si.

dependent, shall Phorux like, rise effulgent from its subra!

A letter has been communicated to us from Milan, which states that the revolutionary scheme extended to the first has been entered to the seventh of the place. The Pope had made every preparation for his flight to Circus the road was crowled with Euglish traveliers had ining to the latter place.

The important fact of the revolt in Piedmont is abundantly conformed. The Piedwood Cariguano, at the bend of the Piedmontese constitutional army of 25,000 men, was expected to enter Milan on Thursday lastened of the Piedmontese constitutional army of 25,000 men, was expected to enter Milan on Thursday lastened in the Piedmont of the Piedmontese constitutional army of 25,000 men, was expected to enter Milan on Thursday lastened to find the Piedmontese constitution of the capital of Austrian Italy by a liberating army, was expected to be a signal for the whole of the Lution population to rise as one usen the support of their national independence. The Austrian officers find early generally expressed much aversion to the easier is which they were about to draw their swords and many of them had been put under arrest for refusing to march, and for manifesting revolusionary dispositions.

All the great magazines of the Austrians were collect of at Milan and in the resembourhout or the reserved.

der arrest for refusing to match, and for manifesting revolutionary depositions.

All the great magazines of the Austrians were collected to Milan and in the neighbourhod; so that independently of the giffest which the Predmontese force would have in overchovering the Austrian authority in Milancee, it must, by entiting off the supplies of the Austrian army falvaneung on Naples, paralyze its operations in a degree which may reguler any facther advance for the present imprecisable.

The Emperor Alexander, who is likely to be called upon for the redomption of his magnanimous piedgy, to fly to, the succour of the Assistant, source than he imagined, has, it seems, been recalled to M. Peterburg by the senate, from motives of the greatest emergency. Perhaps the Poles begin to think that in the present crisis they ought to have something more than nominal independence granted to them by the congress of Vienna.

pais—
Perio, March II.

The news of the reculution in Piedmont was communicated to the Chamber of Commerce last night. It is becoming general, and extending all over Limbardy, to that even the Austrian officers, who were marching with rebecuance, but o declared that they will not preveed any further against Maples, but declare for the constitutional system.

The Scaperus of Russia is recalled to his dominionally reasons of great lupertaines.

The following is in extract from a latter dated

tase troops have risen, and have itemanted a free representative constitution, requiring at the same time that they should be allowed to march against the Austrians. From the necessary conscionances and obscurity of a telegraphic dispatch, I cannot distinctly collect whether compliance has been remained to the first or the second clause of the demand of the Predmontese soldiery. It is imagined that disposition was shown to concode the first outside, but has a peremptory denial has been reposed to the desire tory denial has been opposed to the desire testified or avenging the cause of Naples by direct hostilities against the Austriana. It is concluded, however, that the reply of the Sardinian government had not proved satis-factory, for the dispatch distinctly states that the friedmontese army, to the number of 15,000 men had marched Brines Carignano was sent after them to endescour to bring them back to their duty, with little topes of success—the accounts conclude with these remarkable words—ALL ITA-LY IS IN A FLAME." FURTHER PARTICULARS.

In addition to the foregoing, the following private letter, written from the French capital on Saturday af ernoon, communi cates some important intelligence: Parm, March 17.

"A battle has at length taken place, and am happy to anhounce that, according to all the reports, it ended in favour of Neapolitans, info whose hand a great num-ber of prisoners have fallen. This information I do not give as official, because altho' in the shape of a Bulle in, although a paper purporting to be such, has been circulated. It is in fact made up from the accounts ob. ained in various quarters

It should seem, from all we can learn, that the Neapolitans near Rieti, or as some ay near Spolito, unexpectedly attacked the Austrians, who were not at all prepared to neet an enemy The number of killed and wounded is differently stated, and probably had not been at all correctly ascertained at the time when the messengers, bringing the news, took their departure. From 2 to 5000 have been mentioned, and the prisoners are reported to be as numerous sorry to add that the patriotic General Pepe is sa d to have fallen in the engagement.

"I he abdication of the bing of Sardinia. ing, although the certain news arrived las night, and rumors of it have prevailed since the date of my last, (th inst) It is likely to have a most important effect, and if we may believe what is confidently reported in all quarters, he was surject to much per sonal insult be on he et all for Sardinia The Constitution similar to that of Naples, has been declared every where, and Prince Carignan has sworn to t. The army of Predmont amounts to between 3 and 0,0 0 me., but, of course they are not all on foot

"We have reports here of an insurrection against the Austrians at Venice: but as the garrison there is very large, we much fear that it is only a report. If were true, the retreat of the Austrians would be in a man-

SECOND EDITION.

London, March 20. We are informed, through a channel in which we can place the follest reliance, that intelligence to the same effect, as that which we received to day, by the Express from Paris, with respect to the abdication of the king of Sardinia, has been received in

No doubt whatever is entertained of the fact in the government Offices The Abdication, however, extends only, we under stand to his Majesty's Continental possessi ons, namely the duchies of Savoy and Genoa, and the Principality of Piedmont; the succession to which being like that of France in the male line, would, in the course of events, have in a short time, devolved on l'rince Carignano, in whose fa. abdication has taken place.

The island of Jardinia, which is held by a different tenure, and to the sovereignty of which the King's dan bter, Beatrice, is heiress presumptive, has been reserved in full sovereignty by Victor Emanuel. Some curiosity prevails as to the title which the Prince of Carignan will take under these circumstances. Will it be the ancient one of a Duke of Saroy, or a new one of King of Piedmont?

THE ENGLISH FUNDS. The effects of the above pregnant news upon the English Punds have been, great consternation in the market and a conse quent decline inprices of all kinds of stock.

Various reports were in circulation. Letters were said to have been received, stating that commotions had taken place at Lions and Dauphiny, as well as an insurrection in Poland. The French Funds were down at 78, and again rose to 79 -

"The city continued agitated with reports, and so great is the alarm in the money market, that few persons will venture to purchase stock.

"It is confidently stated there have been seven expresses from France within the last 24 hours .-The rumors appear to increase .-Poland is reported to have declared for the Neapolitans, and levies to assist their cause commenced in several districts. It is also rumored that a park of artillery and all the Austrian treasures have been intercepted.

Government, it would appear thought it necessary to step in, in order to calm the alarm which prevailed, and in the course of Tuesday, issued the following demi official article, which was published in the Courier.

"A part of the panic which has prevailed for two or three days in the Monied market, arose from the appropriation, industriously encouraged, that this country might be involved in the contest between the Austrians and Neapolitans and that

of perfect neutrali pressed its determinate fer this country, (undi cumstances,) to be drawn in ty to the contest now gold Italy. Upon this determination of will undoubtedly act, whatever be the events that may of our, when favourable." "Such, a determination, adde fie Courier, is most congenial to the true interest and happiness of the

British Empire." Yes; but should the next or at least very speedy, abcounts for France, announce any rising tiers in favour of the Spanish Countlinion, will the British government ten remain neutral? Assuredly they will be tried upon this point.
In recapitulating the numbers of

the Austrian Troops in much, le appears they amount to 42,000 mes. -It is also true that there is a reserve of from 15 to 20,000 ines, who are now crossing the Rouse territory for the frontiers of the Abruzzi. The numbers of the Nespolitans are not known for certain but it is, presumed that at this me ment they amount at least to \$0.00 regular troops, wethour includes the reinforcements that arrival dell ly at the Abruzzi. The plan of the Neapolitans is to avoid pitched by. tles and to confine themselves to herrassing the Austrians on all sides the moment they arrive with in their territory. Paris, March It.

Chamber of the Deputies. S cret Committee. Gen Den dieu laid on the Table a proposition conceived thus:

"I have the honour to depose of the table (bureau) a propositionel an address to his majesty, bombi to petition him to choose another ministry, seeing that the present incapable and anti French, and the for these two reasons it has gitte rise to the most general and vel fo nded starms for the fate of the Monarchy and of France."

M. Casiour Perrier asked the Ministers for explanations on the silence which they had observed respecting the evils of Piedmon

M. Pasquier replied that the go vernment not having had certain assurance of the facts, it had though proper to be silent, but that now ! would suffer freely all the news be published which should come ! its knowledge.

LITER.

By the ship Martha, arrived New York from Liverpool, Lords papers to the 22d and Liverpool to the 24th have been received. The contain, in addition to the preces ing intelligence brought by the Athens, the following articles

It is said, there are no less that 110,000 Russian troops assembled Georgia, ready for the field. T ambitious designs of Russis become daily more apparent, and we see not be surprised to see shortly the court openly avow its west Turkey and Persia.

Liverpool, March A letter from Vienna states a Russian courier coming from L bach on his way to Poland, spre a report that he was bearer of order to put a Russian corpt march towards Italy. There !! also reports of insurrections have taken place in the Polish regind of the Russian army.

London, March 2 It was last night very confide rumoured that insurrectionarys ments had taken place in Ham and Prussia. The report was culated in quarters so respects

Yesterday the Queen address letter to the Earl of Livery containing a petition to his Mir ty to allow her to be publicly pour lished church—a privilege that has been enjoyed by all het pode decessors since the reformation. Majesty, it is faid, adds, that ! is the only request she has to me

reen the Austr nd the corps d first displayed nd rushed on t lind confidence resile inem. The manœuvre of the when they fliced to which they ha my, on this, pre nd even Genes way amidat the v endeavoured t ing to sustain th of some men, cannon ball.

Extract of a let Our latest in rmies state the the Austrians Monterosi, (abo Rome) and t be that they fi ufficiently stron The army no o defend the pa lom, including sceed 180,000

ber is daily incre locking to the proaching conte houlty this gov ounter is a W this they alread The forced load s collected we ons, particular with trade, has ity to c ntribu MARYLAN

Annapolis, 'I FEDERAL

Electoral Ticks MICHOL. GEORGE For THOMAS

Col. THO

Assembly Levin R. Ki is, Daniel B:

From the F COMM 4Paupers of d for the su ut every othe eght to cont public texe overnment, a borth in red tithin this at

De

It is thong American wh and lives by l y exempted ages; and, ho do pay th ant of the an bey do pay hat even thi burdened wi nd by those hade them th riends.

In every fa iving by the and having perhaps, a co ens) there i estimation, e shape of othe bushels of duty is 20 6 lbs. of brow 0 gallons of n 5 lbs black tes 10 lbs. coffee, Cloth, linen, & foots, of iron Vine, spiriter

Now, this fourteen de pay the ger year, for debt, must his family

act, whatever in t may occur, when

eant an extraordinary courier ar-ed with the news that a warm aggement had taken place be-wen the Austrian advanced goard

and the corps d'armee commanded by Gen. Pepe. The Mapolitans a first displayed great independently, and rushed on to the stack with blind confidence that nothing could

reside nem. They were on the point of being surrounded by a masterly

of being surrounded by a manterly manuscribed the Austrian general, when they discovered the snare in-to which they had fallen. The ar-my, on this, precipitately fell back, and even General Pepe was borne away amidst the disorder. He vain-

ly endeavoured to rally. Attempting to sustain the shock of the head of some men, he was kill by a cannon ball. Quotil senne.

Extract of a letter dated March 2.

Our latest intelligence from the

rmies state the advanced body of

the Austrians to have halted at

Monterosi, (about 20 miles north

f Rome) and the cause is said to

e that they find themselves not

ufficiently strong for the undertak-

The army now collected together

odefend the passes into the king-

lom, including regulars and militia.

sceed 160.000 men; and this num-

ber is daily increasing by volunteers

locking to the borders. In the ap-

proaching concest, the greatest dif-

sculty this government has to en-

counter is a want of money-and

his they already feel very severely.

The forced loan of S,000,000 dueats

s collected very slowly-for per-

ions, particularly those connected

with trade, have not really the abi-

ity to c ntribute their proportion.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 10.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN

Electoral Ticket for Lance-George's NICHOLAS SNOVDEN, GEORGE SEMMES.

For Somerset.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset,

Levin R. King, Littleton P. Den-

pis, Daniel Ballard, John Waters.

From the Federal Republican.

COMMUNICATION.

"Paupers ought not to- be assess-

d for the support of government,

ut every other person in the state

hight to contribute his proportion

overnment, according to his actual rorth in real ar personal property thin this state."

TAXES.

It is thought by some, that the

merican who is indigent or poor, and lives by his labour, is absolute-y exempted from the payment of

stes; and, it is true, that many

ho do pay them, are totally igno-

ant of the amount they pay, or how bey do pay them. I shall show hat even this class of people are burdened with enormous imposts,

nd by those raters who try to per

hade them that they have no better

In every family of 5 on 6 persons,

iving by the labour of the principal,

and having no property, (except,

perhaps, a cow and a hen and chick-

stimation, either officily, or in the hape of other articles necessary-

duty is 20 cents, 51 Of

56 les. of prows sugar, no. 5 cts. 1 00
20 gallons of molasses, do. 5 cts. 1 00
4 lbs black tes, do. 25 cts. or 1 00
20 lbs. coffee, do, 5 cts.
Cloth, linen, &c. valued 30 a 25 per ct 7 50

Tools, of iron or other materials, value

Now, this poor labourer, who has

fourteen dollers and fifty cents to

\$10, duty at 20 per cent, is

Declaration of Rights.

public taxes for the support of

Col. THOMAS DASHIELL.

THOMAS K. CARROLL.

London, March 20.

annon ball.

congenial to the d happiness of the aid the next or st dy, accounts from the say rising these Spanish Counting all governmention

mination, adds fle

Assuredly they ing the sumbers of toops in march, is ount to 42,000 mes. that there is a re-15 to 20,000 ines, rossing the Rouse he frontiers of the numbers of the Rep known for certains med that at this me. without including nte that arrival day

Austrians on all Paris, March 17, 8 nitice.- Gen. Dos. Table a proposition

ri. The plan of the

afice themselves is

honour to depose of eau) a proposition of his majesty, bunkly m to choose another g that the pretent anti French, and the reasons it has gitte ost general and well s for the fate of the of France."

r Perrier asked the explanations on the they had observed evils of Piedmon. r replied that the go having had cetting he facts, it had though silent, but that now freely all the news a which should come s

p Martha, arrived um Liverpool, Lorda 22d and Liverpool to been received. The dition to the preces ce brought by the there are no less the ian troops assembled dy for the field. T pparent, and we see sed to see shortly the

LATER.

Peraia. iverpool, March & rom Vienna states burier coming from L way to Poland, spre t he was bearer d of a Russian corpt, and Italy. There is of insurrections have in the Polish regimes ian army.

y avow its wow

London, March 22 at insurrectionary aken place in Ham . The report was quarters so respects not let it pass unnotit Globe y the Queen address

a petition to his Mis her to be publicly pu rch-a privilege at njoyed by all het pri ince the reformation t is said, adds, that I request she has to ma

sert Wilson has off a to the Neapelitans ue Briton says, we rom good authority, be no coronation this?

Mr. Editor—You have excited a great deal of surprise and indignation among my neighbours against the general government and the public defaulters. What the people robbed of fifteen millions of dollars, by set of public agents entranted with the public money for public purposes, and seed again to pay a loan of five millions to carry on the operations of government.—This is too bid—we never knew one word of this before you told us of it; we plain country people are of it; we plain country people are kepe in the dark in there matters, and are constantly imposed upon by the falsehoods of those public panders, pensioners and defaulters. No wonder executive patronage in-creases, when fifteen millions of the people's money is paid for it. You have promised to give us a list of them and the money they owe; I beg you'to do it; don't spare one of them, whether he dalls himself a federalist, a democrat, a sanctified moderate, or by whatsoever name he pleases. Any man who would apply the public money, put into his hands for public purposes, to his own use, would pick your pocket if it was not for the Pepitentiary .-Let us have them; and if the list isas long as the fist of bankrupts in some of the late papers of your city, let us have it, and each man's amount after his name! Let the people see who are their triends or their worst enemies, who are picking their pockets while they are throwing dust in their eyes; and, if you can find out, let us know whether suit has been brought against any or all of these defaulters-and you will much oblige a number of uninformed and much injured peo-

As the season is fast approaching when those insects called catterpillars, will begin to do great injury to those who cultivate fruit let those persons pull up a tuft of grass and place it in the lower crotch of the tree, ar rean as they discover those insect begin to form a nest; and within one week they will find that all of them will disappear without further trouble.-Hudson pal.

COUNTRY. 1.

ple in the

Penalties of Flirtation .- Two verdicts [says the American] have recently been given for breach of promise of marriage-one in New-Jersey of 500 dollars, the other in Poughkeepsie of 800 dollars; and to our mortification, we have to announce, that the delinquents, in both cases, were of the male sex .-If the late frequent occurrence of these cases proves the fickleness of the gentlemen, they may in return laim the merit of not enforcing the penalties of coquetry against the inconstant fiir. Perhaps the ladies are not aware that they may incur the same premunire with ourselves, and are not at liberty to break, hearts and disappoint dreams of golden appiness with impunity .- Let them, therefore, take warning by rejected wain, with as little delica-cy as the fair plaintiffs in the above cases, unveil the mysteries of court-ship before a court of justice, and reap some complation for the loss of a frail heart oranticipated wealth.

> From the Salem Gazette. FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Captain Brace has favoured us with a series of a paper ecently established at Bahia, entitled, Idade d'Ouro do Brazil," [The Golden Age of Brazil]; the latest date of which is February 20, filled with accounts and animating language respecting a fate revolution; and also with sundry revolutionary addresses, songs, hymns, poems, &c.

Revolution in Brazil .- At two o' clock in the morning of the 10th instant, the regiment of artillery left their quarters at Fort St. Pedro commanded by Col. Manuel Pedro de Fretas Guimaracy, and with their field pieces and necessary ammunition marched to the palace aquare, leaving two pietes of ar-tillery to guard the depository of arms. The cavalry commanded by Lt. Col. Francisco de Paulo Oliveria, was posted also in the palace square and the streets leading thereto. The governor, the Conde de pay the general government every year, for the interest on the war debt, must have rent to pay, and, if lat regiment, and marched with his family should be sickly and want those troops to the Peidade Square,

to determine at about 200 infantry, index the command of marshal Filterine Calders lireate Ponte, in petron, to obtain possession
of the field pieces stationed at the
deposition of arms, when a most
galling fire commenced from the artillary, with canister shot, which
after five or his discharges, compietely cleared the street, leaving
from 15' to 20 stilled or wounded,
the Marshal having a most parrow
escape, his hotse and aervant bothbeing wounded. Meanwhile the
inhabitants flocked from all directions to the Psidade square, shouting
Vive El Roy, Viva Religion, Viva
a Constitution—the battation of
European traops followed, as did
all the other troops. The Governor immediately ordered all the
troops to the Palace Square, manifesting a desire to prevent the further effusion of blood. The troops
being reunited, the Conde Palmawith the officers, cruired to the
hall of the Court bouse, where was
installed a Supreme Military Conncit, who sent immediately for the
civil authorities to form a Provincil, who sent immediately for the cial Government in the form practised on similar occasions which being done, the baths occessary were administered, and the government entered upon the duties of their offices, while the multitude continued to shout Viva El Roy, Viva Religion, Viva a Constitution. The ships in the harbour displayed their Hage and fired salutes.

On the 12th the militia were under arms, and swore to support the new government. The 13th and 14th were devoted to rejoicing, and for three nights the city was illuminated. On the 15th the tribunals were all re-opened, and the late go vernor embarked for Rio de Janiero in his B. M. ship Icarus, under salates from the vessels and the forts. The Marshal also was a passenger.

There are no accounts from Rio de Janeiro later than the 3d of lanuary, at which time it is understood the king had not signed the constitution, and had named the Conde Villa Flor, Governor for

The relation of the events of the 10th is followed with much enthusiastic language and exclamation .-The eloquence of Demosthenes, the resolution of Pericles, and the virtue of Aristides, are about to be revived in Bahia," &c. &c.

Extraordinary Suicide .- The foreign journals lately mentioned that a Frenchman had put an end to his existence, by jumping ir :) the crater of Mount Vesuvius. As there is no instance of the kind upon record since the days of Empidocles, we are enabled, by the clowing extract of a letter from gentleman of Bristol, now on the entinent, to confirm the statement in the foreign journals:—"I have now to recount a most tragical event. On the 10th of January I visited Vesuvius, in company with a Mr. Gauteret, my companion also in my voyage from Marseilles. There was nothing remarkable in his manner, except that on our return to the Hermitage, he took up a pen, and effaced his name, which he had previously written in the Hermit's book. We agreed to re visit the mountain, and on the following Thursday he called on me for that purpose; but having found the former visit prejudicial to my health, I excused myself, and he left me seeming rather disappointed .-On reading the awful catastrophe on the following week, in the public print, I visited the Hermitage and learned the following particulars:-He came to the Hermit, on the Sunday, where he slept, after passing the whole day on the mountain. On Monday he employed himself in collecting pieces of lava; on Tuesday, after telling the Hermit he must go once more to see the source of the lava, he ascended the mountain, accompanied by his guide. He had no sooner reached the crater, then he gave his watch and hat to the guide, likewise a piece of money, desiring him to impress the lava; a common practice, but probably done to divert his attention. He then enveloped himself in his mantle, and plunged into the burning crater, whence he was immediately thrown out, and presented a most horrid spectacle, not only the time but the quality of all in flames. The guide saw him descending the river of fire till he could see him no more! He has left a memorandum in the book, exoperating the guide from all suspiclow of guile; and stating it to be his voluntary act, he having been al-

Permille Pres. It ashir as of entirely, rufles and all, in the loam. The trusteer on Coulter's fund for encouraging improvements in main, factures, have presented Mr. Anderson with a silver cup, which he preferred to a pecuniary compensation. The shirt is to be forwarded to-day to London, with a request that his Majesty will do the artist the honour to accept of it.—Glasgow Herald.

Much damage often occurs by the Wire Worm, and other small worms, destroying the ternel or aproat of corn soon aften it is planted—the following is the remedy. At the time of planter, drop in each hill a piece of cab. The worms will work in this and not touch the corn.

SAGACITY OF THE DOG. One evening, a few weeks since, while the wind was blowing almost a gale, a family in George acreet ing of a dog, who ran to the outside door, and, after obtaining admittance, ran back again into the yard. He continued these and avours to draw their attention to the yard, until they were insured to follow him. Having thus obtained his wish, he led them so a barrel of sakes which had been lately removed to the wooden platform overthe cellar steps: On approaching the barrel, it was perceived to be on fire; and the blaze having made its way through the stave, was catching the cellar door. Thus, through the sagacity and attachment of poor Tray, the family and neighbourhood were saved from impending danger.

Providence paper.

Died, on Saturday night last, ofter tance, ran back again into the yard.

Died, on Saturday night last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Mery Hurst, consort of Mr Bennett Hurst, of this

> A CARD. JAMES F. BRICE. ATIORNEY AT LAW.

Has opened an office in the west wing of his dwelling house, and nearly opposite the public circle. Annapolis May 10, 1821.

WILL BE DISPOSED OF At Public Sale

On Monday the 14th of May, at 11 o'clock, a part of

THE LOT OF ROUND On Church street, N. 27, fronting the above street between 50 and 54 feet, and running back to the lot now in the possession of Mr J Hughes, about 89 feet. Terms of Sale made known on the day of sale

John Smith. May 10.

HOUSE AND INT The subscriber will offer public

sale on Monday the 14th Metant, a 12 o'clock, the BRICK HOUSH & LOT,

Now occupied by William Caton, front ing 66 feet on Fleet street and running back 76 feet. Perms of Sale—One half of the purchase money to be paid in one year, the other half in two years, with interest from day of sale, approved securities will be required.

Richard Ridgely.

MAY 10. The Agricultural Society of Maryland

Will hold their semi annual meeting on the second Wednesday of June next, at 10 o'clock, at the house lately occupied by Mr. C Jackson, near the city of Annapolis, belonging to Mr Nicholas Brewer, jun. Those who are disposed to promote Agricultural Im provement, are invited to attend this meeting; and those who may have any articles fit for exhibition, such as good Cattle, Sheep, Cows & Calves, Horses Implements of Husbandry, Household Manufactures, Samples of good Tobacco, and fine Vegetables, are requested to exhibit them.

A PLOUGHING MATCH Of one eighth of an acre of ground a gainst time, to be competed for by pairs of Oxen, Horses, or Mules, each team to be driven, and the Pleugh held by one man, the furrows not less then four inches in depth. To the best Team at Ploughing, the Judges will award such premium as they may think proper. The Judges, in award ing premiums, are to take into view

the work, it is requested, that all persons intending to offer for premiums, report the animals and other objects of premium, to Mr. Christopher Jackson in Annapolis, ten days before the day of show, that the requisite previous pre-paration may be made for their recep-

NOTICE.

day of this month. Several nots of Ground,

situate and free they on Prince George's street, and running eighty feet back, to an alley to be laid of through the lots iwenty feet wide. The terms of sale—one lifth of the purchase money to be paid down, the remaining four-fifths to be paid in four equal annual payments, the first payment to be made on 24th May, 1822. Bonds, with good security, to be given for the purchase money. Deeds with special warranty, to be given on payment of all the purchase money, with legal interest from the day of sale.

Jeremials T. Chase.**

May 10, 1821, Terentale T. Chilse.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two write of fieri facian from Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, will be exposed to pub-May instant, on the premises, one hun-dred acres of land lying on Patapaco river, one Sorrel Horse, one black do-one Roan do, one Bay Mare, and two one Roan do, one Bay Mare, and two Cows. Seized a taken as the property of Rezin Hammond, of Rezin, and will be sold to latisfy debts due to John B. Bayles, and leorge W. Miller and Co. for use of George W. Miller. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, She. A. A. County.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arandel county, letters testamentary, on the estate of William Sudler, late of said county, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to being them in legally authenticated, and thou indebted to make immediate payment to

James Mariabin, Ext.

The Editor of the Easton Gazette is requested to insert the above three weeks and forward his account to the office for payment.

ELYSIAN GARDEN.

The public are respectfully informed that the garden lately occupied by L Scorr, at the south western extremity of the city, and adjoining the Bath Springers fitted up in a handsome manner as

A PLEASURE GARDEN.

and is now open for the secommodation of company. The proprietors re-spectfully solicit the patropage of a li-beral public, and feel confidence in stating that no effort will be wanting to afford complete satisfaction to those who may favour them with their visits.

They will keep constantly on hand a supply of the best liquors—mines, brandy, porter, ale, cid r dress well as sangorers, pench, lemonade, gr. in their respective seasons; all of superior qualities, and on the most reasonable 240

May 10

Female Sunday School.

The subscribers to the Female Sunday School, or those who wish to become such, are respectfully informed that the annual contribution of fifty cents is now due, and the subscription paper lodged at Mr. George Shaw's store, where all those disposed to contribute are requested the leave the money.

May 10. 3w.

New and Cheap Gouds.

W. Bryan & Co. Have just received a choice relection

Spring and Summer Goods, Which they will sell very low for cash Persons wishing to propure bargains will find it to their advantage to his April 19.

London Paper.

Indian Landing, in Anne Arus-junty. The house has been po-heretofore at a store, and is y the attention of any person rould wish to establish a store in

The terms of sale are, that the purer shall give bond, with security, for the payment of the purchase motwelve months from the day of sale, and upon payment of the purchase money, with interest, a conveyance will be executed for the said house and

William H. Mant, Trustee. April 19.

City Bank of Baltimore. The Stockholders of this matitution are hereby notified that in conformity to an act of the last Legislature, ar Election for nine Directors will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY the 4th day of June next, between the hours of TEN and Two o'clock.

By order, James E. Brie, Cash'r. April 26

NEW SPRING GOODS. GEORGE SHAW

Has just received a supply of Grods of the lastest importation, including a great variety of new articles of the denomination of Dry Goods. ALSO

A general assertment of Grocerics, Ironmoneery and Station-

April 12.

SHERIFFALTY WILLIAM O.HARA.

ng understood that a report is circulating of his having declined betakes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this aind, as he isstill, and means to continue a Can didnts for their suffrages for the above appointment, and rectfully solicits

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be disposed of at public rule, on Thursday the 10th day of May hext, if fair, if not on the next fair day there after, at 11 o'clock A. M at the resi dence of William Stine leomb, nea the mouth of Magothy Wiver, SEVERAL VALCABLE NEGROE, a large new seine, and a few implements of hus The terms of fale are, cash for all

sums under ten dollars, on purchases to a larger mount a credit of six months will be allowed, bond with approved accurity being given for pay-ment of the purchase money, with in-terest from the day i sale.

IN COUNCIL,

Annapolis, March 28th, 182] ORDERED, That the following com-munication from the Secretary o State of the United States to this Pepartment, be published in the National In telligencer, the Baltimore Patriot, the Baltimore American, the Federal Gazette of Baltimore, the Marcland Re-publican, and the Maryland Gazette of Annapolis, and the two papers in Eas-ton, once a week for six successive weeks, for the information of all the citizens of the State, who may be interested in the subject thereof.

By order, NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

To his Excellency the Governor of Maryland.

Department of State,?

Sin,
The question upon the conclusion of that part of the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, which stipulated that slaves should not be carried away from the United States by British Officers. the United States by British Officers after the conclusion of the peace, having been submitted, by the American and British Governments to the decision of the emperor of Russia, the British Secretary of State for the Foreign Affairs has demanded that, in the event of a decision in favour of the construction insist of upon by the United States, the full extent of the demand upon Great Pritain for restitution, or indemnity for slaves carried away. indemnity for slaves carried away, abould be mide known as speedly as possible; I am directed by the Presi dent to suggest that notice should be given to the differers, to transmit without delay to this Department, authenticated profit of the numbers of slaves carried away, and of their value, by the current prices at which they might sold at the time when the sex and value of each indi-

> eve the honour to be, With areat respect, Sir, your very humble, And obedient servant. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

A Millenery Store, She carries on her business in all its various branches,

A well selected supply of Mille-nery of the first quality and latest Fashions, in which there are

LEGHORN & STRAW BONNETS, &c.
Ladden who have dresses which they wish DYED, can
be gratified by learning them to her, as, she intends
corresponding with Mr James hami, an experienced Annapolis, May 3, toet.

NOTICE.

The subscriber will make application to the Judges of Anne Arundel county court, at the next September term, to have the old read opened and established as a public road, which leads from the Ridge Road through the farm of the late Capt. Warker, and crosses Deep Run, and so on until it intersects the public road which leads to Ciagga's Ferry.

Tobias Reynolds. May 3.

New-York and Philadelphis SPRING GOODS,

The subscriber informs his friendand customers of his return from the New-York and Philadelpha Markets, where he has produced a very choice selection of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOUDS, which he offer them remarkably lofor the money. He invites them to

call and eminine his assortment and prices, confident of his ability to please Richard Ridgely. March 29

FOR SALE.

On a liberal credit, about 1000 acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about one half of which are cleared. the rest in wood, and white oak timb equal to any on the Eastern Shore d Maryland; within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm Richardson. on the Great Choptank, and will be shown to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living there-

on.

Also the FARM on which Mr. N. Saulsbury lesides, situated in Tuckahoe Neck, (Varoline County.) This
farm contains about five hundred acres
of land, about three hundred of which
are cleared, the real in wood and timber. There is also an excellent mill
seat thereon. seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be convey ed free of incombrances. Richard Loockerman.

Just Published

THELAWS OF MARYLAND, December Session, 1820.

And for Sale at this office Price-S1 50.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court. April 19th, 1821.

On application by petition of Otho Welch, administrator with the will annexed, of John Welch, ate of Anna Arundel county, deceased, t is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette

Thomas H. Hall, Reg Will., A. A C

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orpoans court of said county, in Md. letters of administration with the will annex ed, on the personal estate of John Welch, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of April, 1821.

Otho Welch, Adm'r. With the will annexed. 6w*.

NOTICE.

The creditors of the late Thomas Worthington, jun. are notified, that a dividend of the personal estate will be made on Monday the Sist day of be made on Monday the 21st day of May next, at the office of the register of wills, in the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock in the foreneon, at which time and place they are requested to attend, or forward their claims.

Nicholas Worthington, of Thos.

April 28.

An elegant assertment of Thread Lace edgings, Childrens Caps, Irish Linen and Lawns, Bird-eye and Table Dinner, Linen Cambrieks, Linen and Cotton Bed Tick, Gingham and Callinges, Fancy Stripe Muslin, Woodstock and Castor Gloves, Jaconet Ces valls, 5-5 of Cambricks and Jaconets, Dolllar, and Jaconets, Dollar, and Dollar, and Jaconets, Dollar, and Dollar, rais, 4-4 6 6 Cambricks and Jaconets, Drilling and Russia Sheetings, Bandanno and Madrass Hdfs. Irish Sheeting and Steam Loom Shirtling, Blk, and Col'd Italian sawing silk, Blk Florance and Senshaw, Blk, and Col'd Canton Crapes, Plant & Figured Book Muslins, Cotton and Worstad Hose, Mexino Shawls, White Marseills, Superfine Blk Cloth, Renwo and Blue Cloth Blk Cloth, Brown and Blue Cloth, Russia Diapers, Floss Gottons, Ribbans, Cologne Water, Umbreilas and

Also a few Groceries, with a variety of other articles. The most of these goods have been pirchased at auction which will enable him to sell them very low. April 5

New Arrangement of Days.



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAN'S,

will continue to run as heretofore un-But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April, she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening: And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertows, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore; touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passen gers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expe ditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadel. phia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the more as heretofore. vners as beretofore. Clement Vickars.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of two writs of feri facias from Anne Arundel count court to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 17th inst. on the premises, a Wagon four Horses, and four Oxen. Seized and taken as the property of Nicholas Merriweather, and will be said to satisfy debts due to Leonard Markell and John Ciarke -Sale to commence at 12 o'clock and

BENJ. GAITHER, Shor. A A. County.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be offered at public sale, on Thursday, the 24th day of May instant, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. James Hunter's tavern in the city of Annapolis, all the right, title and interest, of Henry S. Hall, in and to a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in said county, composed of three tracts or parts of tracts, viz: Middle Plantation, Horse Pasture and Neglect. Seized and taken as the property of said Hall, and sold to satisfy a debt due Nicholas Watkins, of Thomas. Terms of sale cash. Benjamin Gaither, May 3, 182 Sheriff A. A. county

New Spring Goods.

D. Ridgely, & Co. Have just received, and have constantly on hand, a handsome assort-

DRY GOODS

Of the latest importations. Also their usual supply of

Groceries, Ironmongery, and Glass and Queen's Ware. All of which they will dispose of cheap for each, and to punctual customers on the usual credit. April 19.

A Periodical Paper has been published in Boston since April 1820 devoted to the diffusion of Musical and Helie Lettre information. It embases a general history of Music from the estimated special societies.—Review new musical works.—Furnishes biographical memoirs of eminent musical memoirs nce-Anecdotes of music-Letters in tructive and is recesting up-on every branch of the musical science — Improvements in musical instruments, and the compilation of a regis-ter of musical transactions.

With such intentions, it is conceived

every topic of interest personal and general, vocal and instrumental, will be embraced. To what extent information may be obtained in the incipient stage of our enterprize, we will not presume to promise, but by a clear expetition of the contract of the position of our objects, we show the scope and range of our intentions; and while we entreat the voluntary aid of those who possess thetalents we covet, we at the same time engage to omit no effort of our own to fulfil expectation, we hope however to be more indebted to the generous conributions of seien-A portion of our columns is intended

to be exclusively appropriated for the LADIEA' DEMARTHENT, wherein it will become our duty to

guard the purity of melting mains.

In courtly bell, one midnight ma que det.

Safe Court the treatments it tend, the dark.

The guards by day, the whoteve in the dark.

When kind secretion prompts to it were desires,

When kind secretion prompts to it were desires,

When music solutes, and when dancing five.

As the EST APRIAN is not intended to derive support from advertising parerouge, it has thus far been attended with halle or to emplument to the Pro-prietor, it is in experiment of no ordi nary undertaking in this country, and has necessarily consumed considerable time, labour and expense.

A publication destitute of profits acupon its subscribers only, for support -The Proprietor would not willingly ahandon ha intention, unless compell ed by a necessity which he hopes may not be realised, a more extensive patronage is essentially requisite in order more generally to extend its usefulness.
The EUTERPEIAD is published Semi-

Months on Saturdays, on a large eight quarto pages, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advence. Every number will con tain a ashionable Song-Air, with variatio — Sacred Song — Waltz — March or Dance, arranged for to tano Forte. Residents out of Bonty, who pro-

en subscribers will receive a file pera gratis. Regular files, or extra sumbers may be had by applying he Franklin Music Warehouse, k-street, Boston. JOHN R. PARKER, Editor.

UBSCRIBERS received authis of

April 12.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained rom the orphans court of Anne Arun del county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Wootton, late of said county, deceased. All persons baving claims sgainst the said estate are hereby requested to present them legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment William Warheld, Adm'r.

April 26.

PRIVATE SALE

The subscriber will dispose of vate sale a part of a tract of land called Portland Manor, containing 15 It is in high cultivation, and adapted to the cultivation of wheat rye, oats. corn and tobacco. If more suitable to the purchaser, the aroseriber will dispose of the whole truct of land con taining 340 acres. There is on the premises every convenience necessary for farming, and it is well adapted to clover and playter, and is in high cul tivation, and has a large proportion of meadow land. John Weckes.

March 22,

Missolution of Partnership. The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorised to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before

1st April 1821. William Warfield, David Ridgely. The lumes will be conducted in future under the firm of

D. Ridgely, & Co.

Who have on hand, and will constantly | Appeal do. | Tobacco Notes, &c. &c. keep a good assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries. And who respectfully solicit a conti-nuance of the custom of their friends and the public. March 1,

and a well of good water in the and the house has within the last undergone thorough repair. Michaeles Heaver

Sale for City Taxe

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Will be sold for eash, at the Richard Loockerman, on to of May next at 11 o'clock, a will boy named Hann't Served and then for city taxes, due for the year 1820. And on the 18th day of May next will also be sold for such, at 11 o'clock at the Joues of Denjamin Sewell, a next woman invited Philliss Seized for city taxes for the year, 1820. AC HULLAND, Col

STATE OF MARYLAND, ic. April 21st, 1821. 3

On application of Gassaway Pindell administrator of James H. Wilson late of Anne-Arundel county, decased it is ordered that he give the notes is quired by law for creditors to subha their claims against the said decessed, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette. Thomas H. Holl.

Reg. Wills, A. A. County,

Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscriber, of Anne Arm del county, bath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundelcons ty, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of la H. Wilson, late of Anne-Armel county, deceased, All persons having claims against the said deceased, as hereby warned to exhibit their claims against the same with the voucher thereof, to the subscriber, on or below the 26th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Gives under my hand, this 21st day of April, Gassarvan Pindell, Adm'r.

April 26

REMOVAL.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS, Respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has removed his Shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr John Manroe, in Church-street, where he carries on the Tafforing ba smess in all its branches. He but lately received a supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & As likewise Nankeens, Bombazetts &c. and a great Variety of Vestings. Which will be made in the most is shionable style, and on the most mod garate terms.

April 19, 1821.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from t hans court of Anne Arundel the subscriber will expose sale, on Friday the 11th dis of has next, at 11 o'clock in the foreness, at the premises, all the personal estate of William Wooton of said county of ceased, consisting of

Tobacco, Corn, Backn, some Rye the straw, one Take of Oxen, several head of Cattle, Hogs,
Plantation Gensils and Homehold & Kitchen Furniture, St.

The term of sale will be, cash all sums under twenty dellars, and all sums above twenty dollars a or of six months will be given, on chase s giving notes withapproved

William Werfield, Adm't April 26.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, 45 bills of exchange against Draws, first, second, and third Endorse, 15 assumpsit generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds,

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly so exceed at this Office.

PRINTED AND PO

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Breseer, Jr.

Taxes

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JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS, Price Three Dollars per Annum.

Cattle Show and Fair, For the Exhibition and Sale of all kinds of Live Cattle,

Agricultural Implements, Go. Sec. To be held on Thursday and Friday. the 7th and 8th days of June hext, at the Manylann Tayen, four miles from Baltimore, on the Frederick Turnpike Road, to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. on each day.

The Committee appointed on behalf of the " Maryland Agricultural Society," to make arrangements for a Cattle Show and Fair, for the sale of Live Stock and Agricultural Implements, have resolved that said Show and Fair be held at the time and place above mentioned, and that the following Premiums be offered: FOR HORSES.

For the Stallion best calculated to improve our stock of coach horses, a Silver Pitcher valued at or the Stallion best calculated to improve our stock of horses for the saddle and for general farming purpo-

ses, a pair of Silver Goblets valued at or the best Brood Mare, a 10 00 Butter Boat valued at

ASSES & MULES. for the best Jack Ass, a silver Can, valued at or the hest Jennett de do do or the best Mule of any : ge. a pair of Silver Goblets,

valued at NEAT CATTLE. or the best Bull not less than two years old, a pair of Silver Goblets, valued

or the best Milch Cow, a a pair of Silver Tumblers, valued at or the best yoke of working

Oxen, six Table Spoons, valued at or the best Bull Calf under two years old, a silver Can,

valued at

or the best Cow Calf under two years old, a silver Cream Pot, valued at HOGS.

or the best Boar of any age, a Silver Goblet, valued at 10 00 or the best breeding Sow,

do. 10 00 SHEEP. or the best Ram of the pure

Merino breed, a silver Can, valued at or the hest of any other reed, a silver Butter La.

dle, valued at or the six best fat Weathers. node of feeding to be comnunicated_a silver Can,

valued at The above premiums will be awardonly for animals bred within the ate of Maryland, or the district of

lumbia. Four premiums are reserved to be tributed at the discretion of the soy, for objects not embraced under above specifications, and which may

appear worthy of distinction. It is understood that whenever, rely from the want of competition, of the claimants might be consied entitled to a premium, yet if, in opinion of the judges, the object offered possesses no particular methe judges shall have a right to bhold such premium, and the society confer it in any other case at their

ersons intending to offer any speof Stock for Premium, are requirgive notice thereof on or before 6th day of June, either personally by letter, addressed to John S Naua, Esq. Post Master, Baltimore pecifying the premium for which y propose to contend The appli h this rule. The examination of ry species of Stock by the judges, then appointed, will take place the first day of exhibition, and the niums be declared and delivered on

second day. Ill persons, whether members or are at liberty to brms. Stock, such rees, milch cows, working oxen, ullocks, hogs, sheep, &c. &c. &c. r as subjects for premium, or for private or public-and an agetiwill be employed by the Society pose of such as may be offered blić nale.

C. RIDGLEY, of Hampton, non of the Committee of Arrangement.

A considerable number of gentle men in New-York, comprising individuals of great respectability and wealth, have subscribed and published an agreement by which they pledge themselves to each other to do all in their power to abolish the custom of giving scarfs at funerals." -They declare that they think it ought to be abolished, because pomp and parade on such occasions should be discountenanced, and because a compliance with the custom necessarily involves many in the expense, who cannot afford it.

Paramaribo, the capital of Surlnam, which was nearly destroyed by fire on the 24th January, was one of the most beautiful places in the world. The streets were straight and lined with rows of orange and other trees, always in verdure. It contained about 20,000 people; one half of whom were rendered houseless by the calamity.

A hawk lately died in England, which had been in the gardens at Blacking upwards of 50 years, and was an old bird when placed there.

An article from St. Petersburgh gives an interesting account of the births, deaths, &c. in that extensive empire in the year 1818. One individual, according to the returns, had attained the extraordinary age of 140, and another tirat of 150

We have seen a letter from Gibraltar of the 24th of Feb. which states, that "The schooner has just returned from Tangier, but brings no letters from Mogadore, no courier having arrived there. The new Emperor, or Muly Azeit, had arrived at the outskirts of Tangier, with 1500 cavalry, and was to have entered on the 22d. The old Emperor was reported to be at Rabat, and it appears by all accounts, is in a fair way of losing his kingdom. N. Y. Gazette.

Something New.

Mr. George Brown, with one man, arrived here from Lake Champlain in a canoe about 19 feet long, on their way to New-London. They passed through the Canal from Lake Champlain to the Hudson River. We believe this is the first arrival by water from Lake Champlain.

New-York pap.

The wae of Oak has lately been revived for the purposes of furniture; and among the fashionable and expensive luxuries of the day, has become the rival of some of the beautiful woods of distant countries. -The additional expense of timber may be estimated from the circumstance of dining tables having brought in London the enormous sum of 600l sterling .- London pap.

.7 ponderous Eel .- A Scotch paper says, that an eel 18 feet in length and two feet in girth at the middle, has been taught in the Frith

The sher if of New-York, on receiving the county from his predecessor, gave a receipt for 450 prisoners confined for debt, including those on the limits and tohse in the county prison.

A violent shock of an earthquake was felt in various parts of India on the night of Dec. SI. Persons walking were compelled to stop, and stand like one in a small boat, or a wagon in rapid motion. There was nothing remerkable in the appearance of the heavens, unless it was the unusual clearness of the atmosphere, & brilliancy of theistars.

The Queen.- A clergyman of a county parish in England having undertaken to reform the Liturgy to suit his own views, on performing the service on Sunday, when he came to that part of it in which the royal family is mentioned, praying "That it may please thee to bless and preserve her most gracious majesty Queen Caroline." The Clerk instead of the expected response immediately added. "Wood Lore deliver

NAPLES.

Manifesto of the Government of the Two Sicilies.

Naples, Feb. 28, The Constitutional Government of the Two Sicilies, sgainst which the Congress at Laybath has fulminated its anathemas, while it prepares to sepel the most violent aggression of which history has ever made mention, desires, also to appeal to the opinion of Europe & of all civilized nations; and that every one may equally judge on which side is reason, and on which side is injustice, in the war which after five years of peace, is going to break out in unhappy Italy, the government owes it to itself to make known all the particulars which have conducted is to the political situation in which it is at this moment placed.

The wants of the people of the Two Sicilies; the degree of civiligation to which it has attained, had called for many years for a change in the internal system of the state. At the beginning of the month of July, 1820, the constitution of Spain was demanded by the unanimous voice of the nation. The king adhered so it, saving the modifications proposed by the representatives of the nation, who were convoked principally for this purpose, with the obligation to respect the basis of the new social compact. On the .15th of the same mouth, his Majesty awore to observe it, before the provisional junta; and on the 19th, the King made an official communication of it to all the foreign powers with whom he was on terms

of friendship. Ever since the first moment, the spirit of moderation, and a scrupulous regard to the independence, the institutions, and the rights of of other nations, have formed the rule of the conduct of the Neapopolitan government. If proclaimed these maxims before the whole world, when it refused to interfere in the affairs of Benevento and Ponte Corvo, which had called for its interference. Europe cannot doubt of the sincere desire of this government to live in peace and good understanding with all others, if it examines without partiality the conduct observed towards Austria.

Scarcely was the form of our political regime changed, when the first thought of the court of Naples, was to assure the cabinet of Vienna that such a change could not in any manner impair the situations of friendship and alliance existing between the two states. The first overtures have been rejected, the king setting aside all resentment, reneated his assurances, sent embassadors, and in short, attempted all means of amicable communication, but all was in vain. So much harshness on the part of Austria was returned at Naples by the greatest respect to the legation, the consuls, and all the subjects of Au-

Nevertheless, the court of Vienna, constantly alleging that our political reform "shook the foundation of the social edifice; that it proclaimed anatchy as law; that it menaced the safety of thrones, and that of recognised institutions and the tranquillity of nations," urged with precipitation the most extraordinary preparations of war in the Italian states, increased the garrisons of Ferrara, Placentia, and Commacchio, and solicited all the powers of Europe to declare against the Neapolitan government, not to receive its ministers, and to break off all communication with it. His Majesty then ordered the Duke de Campo Chiaro, his Secretary of State, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to demand of that court, in his name, a categorical explanation of those extraordinary armaments, and of the attitude which it asssumed towards us; but this note, sent for that purpose to the prince Metternich, the very day when the king, on opening the first session of the national parliament, renewed in the midst of it the oath to maintain the constitution-this note, in which all the accusations directed against our political reform were reluted, received no answer.

In the interval, the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, met at Troppsu, with their plenipoten-England. The object of this meet-

ing was to take into consideration the affairs of Naples, and its result to invite his Majasty the King to de a short time ago, in the name of repair to Laybach, to co-operate with the allied sovereigns on the means of conciliating the interests and happiness of his result with the with any intraction of the law of th

destined to guarantee the political independence of all states. The parliament consented to the departure of the sovereign; and thus refuting the calumnies spread respecting the state of constraint in which the King was supposed to be, it shewed the confidence which it placed in its august defender. He departed in fact, attended by the prayers of the nation; but scarcely had he arrived at Laybach, when he was deprived of the minister whom he had brought with him, and threatened with a disastrous war, to oblige him to adhere to the principles and violent measures algeady resolved at Troppau. All the means he employed to avert this misfortune were fruitless.

It was then that the allied now. ers, assembled at Laybach, took against the kingdom of the Two Sicilies resolutions, which, at the utmost, would be imposed, after a great number of victories, upon a vanquished and humbled nation .-The envoy of Russia and Prussia, and the Charge d'Affaires of Aus. tris, communicated them to his royal highness the Prince Regent on the 9th of this month, and declared to him that an Austrian army would advance to occupy the Neapolitan territory, unless the order of things established since the 6th of July be immediately abolished, and that, even if this spontaneous submission took place, the army would still penetrate into the kingdom to maintain the new order of things which it had intended to establish there.

It was then that his royal highness gave to the diplomatic agents those noble answers, which, after having excited their admiration and respect, produced in the parliament an eenthusiasm which has communicated itself to the hearts of all the Neapolitans. Every body now knows that our magnanimous prince would not determine on any thing till he had consulted the deputies of the nation, to whom he communicated these proposals, that they might take such a resolution as was most suitable in the difficult situation in which the monarchy was placd; as to himself, faithful to him oaths, he protested that he would share the fate of the nation, from which he never could have separated himself.

The extraordinary parliament being then convoked, declared, in the memorable sitting of the 15th, that it was not able to consent to any of the proposals; that it considered his majesty as under restraint; that, during such a state of things, his royal highness the Duke of Calabria. should continue to exercise the regency; and, lastly, that all measures should be taken for the safety of the

Public opinion had already anticipated these determinations. The prince regent, bound by the sacred oath to maintain the constitution, which is now the fundamental law of the monarchy, has sanctioned them. He has thought he should thus best fulfil the duties imposed upon him, as much towards the nation whose destinies are confided to him, as towards the king his august father, whose interest cannot be separated from that of his people.

Meantime, hostile to the social compact, which, by the beneficence of our king, forms the palladium of the monarchy of the Two Sicilies, the court of Vienna pretends to abolish it. Because a nation, regenerated to liberty and independence does not yield to its will, it has employed every means to make it believed that the interest of its policy is that of Europe, and has sworn utterly to overturn all our internal organization. Already its troops are advancing for this purpose towards the national frontiers; already the sword is stained with blood, and menaces Europe with a war, which has no parallel, directed against constitutional ideas, and the independence of nations.

and happiness of his people with the with any infraction of the law of duties which they were exiled upon nations, and which, without exciting to fulfil towards their own states, troubles among any of its neigh-and towards the world," bours-without offending legitima-His majesty accepted a mission ey, and even professing the most which was proposed to him in the respectful veneration for its soveperseveningly engaged in ameliorating its internal administration. The powers of the second rank must see in what happens to the kingdom of Naples, the imminest danger which threatens them. On the day when our cause shall be raised, the independence, the liberty of Europe will share the same fate.

But a cause protected by justice and public opinion; a cause which interests all wise governments, and all nations who feel their dignity; a cause which will be defended by the whole nation, whose wishes have expressed themselves on this occasion with such unanimity; such a cause must triumph. Despair will compat against force: he who defends the constitutional laws and independence of the country; he who combats the foreigner who comes to rob him of the first, and to tread the second under foot, is not always the weakest.

The Neapolitan government, tho' it has provoked no one, though it has opposed the noble attitude of moderation to the multiplied outrages which have been lavished upun it by those who conspired its ruin, is now attacked by an Austrian army, which pretends to impose laws upon it. But, since nerther Russian nor Prussian troops are marching towards our frontiers, it is only to the Austrian government we are obliged to oppose the resistance which our own defence requires. However, his royal high. ness flatters himself that the august monarchs assembled at Laybach, seeing the noble feeling which unites the inhabitants of the Two Sicilies, and their unanimous determination to defend the liberties and the honcur of their nation, will renounce their prejudices, and will leave at peace a generous people, who desire only to enjoy the bene- ,: fits of their new political system, under the protection of the constrtotional and legitimate throne; a . people who, during a period of seven months, have shown that noble attitude, and that respect to the King and to the royal family, with n have made Europe judge them Tobe warthy of liberty; a people, in fing, who, taking no share in the affairs. of other nations, have surely a right to expect that no one should inter-

His royal highness also flatters himself that all the other powers of Europe, not concerned in the present contest, will contribute, by their persussion and good offices, to out an end to the disasters in which the scourge of war, ready to fall upon our country, threatens to involve humanity. If the fire is kindled in the south of the Italian Peninsula, who is there that must not fear the consequences! And who can say where its dreadful ravages will stop? If, unhappily, a war of extermination cannot be avoided, the Prince Regent and his august brother will place themselves at the head of the Neapolitan army, and will combat with it to the last extremity against the foreign invasion, invoking the aid of the Supreme Arbiter of empires, who protects innocence and right, and punishes abuses of force, injustice, and oppression!

fere in their concerns.

The total population of Indiana appears, from the late census, to amount to 147,600-in 1810, it was but 24,520 -shewing an increase in ten years of 123,080.

A letter dated Meadville, Pa April 19, says: "we have a very backward spring, the sonw fell at que ten inches deep on the 16th of this month, and weather continued cold."

Population of the State of N. York, in 1824, In the Southern District 286,248 Middle de - - 506,218 Eastern do. . . 499,037 Western do. . . 484,440

t this Office.

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omissory Notes, and ge against Drawer, it third Endorser, it rally. Single Bill,

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this Office.

There are at Paris three or four offices for marriage, and large sheets are pasted up in public places, con-taining advertisements in this effect --- some of these advertisements are very cutious. They are extracted from a journal called the Mediator, and which is confined to the subject of matrimony, and the 'negociations between parties anxious to enter into that state, who may not have had an opportunity of any personal acquaintance.

Advertisements .- A young lady aged 18, fresh and beautiful 'as a rose, and endowed with all the graces and talents which increase the charm of beauty, but without fortone, in consequence of disasters which have happened to her parents, is offered by them to a man of sensibility, who would share with her a decent existence.

A lady, aged 40, enjoying good health, and an income of 2000 francs, Wishes to marry a bachelor about her own age, o: a healthy constitution, with a decent income, and sufficient gaite to drive away care in

long winter evenings.

A girl, aged 25, born in the country, and of simple manners, though she has lived in Paris for six months, wishes to find a husband in the working class-she has no fortune, but a very handsome trousseau, and some ready money; nor does she wish for fortune, but health, talents, sabriety and probity, and would prefer a husband occupied in sedentary labour; she is singularly han some, and in the most complete health.

New Ratio .- The new Census will be completed during the preset year, and the next Congress will have to adjust the new ratio of Representation. The present is 37.100-which is estimated to give under the new census about 230 members-at present the flouse of Representatives consists of 149-Sime propose to raise the ratio to 40 Col; and Mr. Niles prefers even as high a divisor as 74,000; this gives only 125 members, which he saja is as "numerous a body as can be brought to attend to businessthey will do it better, and in half the time that 250 can do it." Besides under this arrangement, "men of the most exalted talents would be selected," and the "disgraceful fact would never oc. ur" "ol sixty members of Congress" being "before the President for appointments to of-

Snow and Rain .- A Rhode Island paper. states, that from November 12, 1820, to April 17, 1821, there were in Providence twenty-four anow storms, and that 831 inches feil in the whole; and that from January 1 to April 17, there were but a x rain storms, and the quantity but 71 inches in the whole.

From the American Farmer. To improve the quality of the Potatoe.

Morefield, Feb. 18, 1811. I-had heard many years back, that the best way to improve the potitoe, was from the seed of its own apple; - About five or six years post I made the trial-I gathered a handful of the apples off the blue potatoe, when fully ripe-I mashed them, and washed out the seed and dried them. In the spring I sowed them in drills-they came up very thick, having the appearance of so he small weeds. In two or three weeks they put out leaves, having the appearance of potatoes. I then thinned them, and worked them as I thought right. In the fall I had seed of many kinds, white, blue and red, of various shapes and complexson-I selected four or five kinds in the spring, and planted each separate, and found I had improved my potatoes very much as to flavour -and a so, some of the kinds I sebected were very productive, so much so, that I planted no more of my old seed, and do still consider the change advantageous.

ABEL SEYMOUR.

The whole number of boats which passed the Falls of Ohio last year, is estimated to be 2,400, wasting the rich produce of the western world to the markets on the sea board; the principal part of which consisted of 1,804,810 lbs. of bacon, 200,000 ips Hour, 20,000 lbs. pork, 69 000 bushels oats, 100,000 bushels corn, 10.000 barrels cheese, 160,000 lbs. butter, 11,207,333 fowls, and 486,412 lbs. of lard.

The population of Missouri, ascertained by a census of August 1. 1820, is 66,607. Classes or colour

Three days inter from Landon.
The ship super, at Boston, brings London papers to the 25th of March.
The most interesting article they contain, is the Austrian account of the first battle with the Neap-litans, which does not mention the death of General Pepes and, as this event would doubtless have been considered of more importance by the Austrians than their alleged success in a perty skirmish, the omission to mention it furnishes, at least negative evidence that the Parisian account of his death, heretofore published, was erroneous.

This account is furnished by the Paris Monitor, as an extract from the first bulletin of the Austrian army; of course those parts only are published which might be consider. ed most favourable to the Allies, Chose influence has often been exerted to prevent the dissemination of truth through the medium of the

The miserable surveillance to which the Paris Editors are subjected will cause their remarks to be received with suspicion, and our readers should not accept this statement as conclusive evidence of the deleat of the Neapolitans, whose account of this skirmish will doubtless present a different result.

From a Liverpool paper of March 27. London, March 25. AUSTRIAN BULLETIN.

[Fed. Gaz.

We last night received the Paris papers of Thursday by express .-The Moniteur gives the following as an extract from the first Bulletin of the Austrian army:

"Gen. Pepe had several days since collected the greater part of his forces between Civita Ducale and Aquila. On the 7th he advanced with a body of 10,000 men upon Rieti. Two columns of this corps mancuvered on the heights which turm the valley of Rieti, and threatened to turn our advanced guard, which was posted there under the orders of Gen. Geppert, whilst a third column moved straight forward on the road from Civita Ducale to Rieti. Those movements were judiciously conducted, and the points of attack well chosen. Our light troops suffered themselves to be approached, not yet believing that they were enemies who were marching towards them. We had expressed to them only the w rds of peace. A very brisk fire soon convinced us that we had mistaken their character. The battle then commenced; it was near the hour of noon; the enemy's attack became serious; and Lt. Gen. Walmoden ordered his riserve, which was at Casa Vicentini, in the rear of Rieti, to march to the support of General Geppert. He directed an ateack, with a very infer or force, upon the two columns which formed the enemy's wings, and they were driven back into the mountains, notwithstanding all the advantage of the ground being in their favour, the centre column fell back upon Civita Ducale.

at ten o'r ock at night, after having pillaged it. Our advanced guard immediately occupied it, and our

soldiers were received as deliverers. "We lost in this action about 50 men, killed or wounded. Captain Schmidt, of the 7th battalion of chasseurs, was killed. Capt. Pfiield of the hussars of the king of Eng-land, and Lieut. Braun, of the 1st battalion of chasseurs, were wound.

"During the battle of Rieti, a body of 3000 men that had assembled at Leonessa, advanced upon Pie-di Lugo, and attacked Cotonel Schnieder, who was posted there. He repulsed them with the loss of several killed or wounded. In the course of the day we took several prisoners, and among them a Captain of Gen. Pepe's staff.

On the subject of the above affair the minor journals supply us with a private letter from Terni, which adds nothing material to the official account, except that the Austrians took one piece of artiflery and two tumbrils.

Advices had reached Paris from Turin, dated on the 16th in the evening. The most perfect tranquility then prevailed in that capital. At that date they were still without any accounts from Genoa of the effect produced there by the recent events. The Provisional lunta had met, and entered upon their new functions.

On Wednesday evening Prince Talleyrand had a private audience of Louis XVIII and at nine at night his Majesty was visited by the Duke masses to force the passage of An-

The April packet ship Amity, capt. Maxwell, and the ship Hector, capt. Gillender, both arrived at New-York from Liverpool, which port they left in company on the

Late and Important from Eu-

papers to that date, with London papers to the evening of the 4th. The papers announce the important fact tifat the Neapolitans have failed in their attempt to establish a free government. They have

6th April. By these arrivals the

New York editors have received

signed a convention with the Austrians, and the war in Italy is end-The news from Italy goes at once to extinguish the hopes we had entertained of the triumph of liberal

principles, and the establishment of a good government in that country -The Austrian armies are in full possession of the kingdom of Naples -and what is worse, they have scarcely met with any resistance, and on arriving within the Neapolitan towns have been received with open arms! The Piedmontese revolution, contrary to all precedent, has extinguished itself without a struggle.

The provisional Junta in Piedmont are said to feel that they cannot maintain themselves in the present unsettled state of the country against foreign attack, and the Prince of Carignan has abdicated the Regency, and joined the Royal troops in a subordinate situation .-Thus has ended for the present at least the great Italian War.

On the first of April a telegraphic despatch announced at Paris that the Austrians had entered Naples on the 25th March.

The Traveller observes "it does not yet appear whether it is to the treachery of the officers, the disunion or cowardice of the troops, or the baseness and volatility of the body of the nation, that the dastardly termination of the war is to be attributed."

Subsequent to the news of peace between the Austrians and Neapoiitans, it had been ascertained, that accounts of Neapolitan victories had been fabricated in a banking house at Paris.

It appears, that after the affair at Reiti, the Austrians advanced to Aquila. Subsequently a bulletin was issued, daten at Castel di San gro, and signed by Gen. Wm. Pepe, of which the following is an ex-

tract. "The corps commanded by Gen. Pepe was chiefly composed of legionaries and provisional militia, who were hastily assembled on first anthe Austrian troops, and who never

nouncement of the movements of Selieved the war in which we were engaged was serious.

"With this corps Gen. Pepe had to guard the valley of Rovelo, Tagliacozzo, Antraduco, Leonessa and Tronto. The enemy appeared in force in the neighbourhood of Civita Ducale. Among the courses of which Gen. Pepe had it in his power to follow, the most prudent was to attempt an extensive reconnoissance. On the morning of 7th, he actacked the enemy near Rieti, and at the same time directed an attack to be made near Leonessa by three battalions. The national troops, and particularly those of the line, grove back the enemy with the greatest bravery. A demi battalion of the Capitanata distinguished itself in the first line, as did a demi

battalion of the 3d light infantry. "In vain did the enemy deploy all his cavalry in the plain of Ricti, our sharp shooters handled the huzzars severely, and killed a great number of them including some superior officers.

"After a warm fire had continued for 7 hours the enemy brought up reinforcements. His numbers soon became superior to ours. The general ordered a retreat, which was effected without any of our troops receiving either a musket shot or a sabre cut. But the enemy advanted, the fire of his artillery threw into disorder the second line of our militia, who perceiving that the troops composing the first line were retreating, believed the corps defeated which they had so bravely sustained for seven hours under the hottest fire. Many of the battalion of militia dispersed.

"The enemy surprised at the courage our troops had opposed to them, did not venture to advance on any point: but having learned from spies the disorder which had taken place, he seized the propitious moment, and tried with large troduco. This defile was defended

numbers and the defile head quarters to Sulmona, and 11th to Castel di Sangro, where intended to recompose his corps, and to present to the enemy that re. sistance which he ought to expect from Nespolitan soldiers when recovered from a first surprise. This corps will be recognised and will be rendered worthy of the esteem of the enemy and the nation." This intelligence is contained in

a Neapolitan journal of 14th ult. which adds, that Gen. Pepe was ex. pected in the capital, and that he was to be replaced by Gen. Filangeri: Marshal Verdinos, whose columa had sustained no loss, was also stated to be in the province of Chietie, embarrassing the enemy by manœuvring on his flanks. At Capuata a council of war was held, by the Prince Regent, and on the breaking up of the Council, Lieut. Gen. Fardella was despatched to Florence, on a mission to the king. NAPLES AND PIEDMONT.

The two documents which follow. and which announce the terminati on of the expedition against Naples, were received at Florence on the 24th of March:

Fourth Bulletin of the Austrian Army. Head quarters at Teano, March 20.

"The grand army after passing the Liri, at Ceprano, advanced rapidly on San Germano. General Carascosa had fallen back with his army into the entrenched position of Miguano, on the road to Capua. The same spirit which caused the disp. rsion of Gen. Pepe's army in the Abruzzi manifested itself in still more violent way in the camp of Mignano. The troops, unwilling to fight for the Insurgent cause, declared against their chiefs, who could only escape from the danger that threatened them by allowing the soldiers to disperse, and return to their homes after laying down their arms.

"The Neapolitan army no longer exists .- The royal guard alone, faithful to the sentiments which its name was calculated to produce, preserved order and discipline.

"The forts of San Germano on the Monte Cassino surrendered yesterday. The soldiers were compelled to surrender, with cries of Live the King.

"Capua, one of the strongest bulwarks of the kingdom, opens its gates to morrow.

"To morrow our advanced guard will be at Versa.

"The war is terminated. Our entrance into the capital will be that of an allied army.

"What has been done at Naples was neither the wish of the people nor the army. This facts prove."

Convention between the Austrians 4. Neapolitans.

"The undersigned, furnished with full powers for that purpose, having agreed upon the following article

"1. There shall be a suspension of hostilities on all points of the kingdom. "2. Hostilities shall also cease by

sea, with as little delay as possible. Orders to this effect shall be immediately despatched by the two ar-"The Austrian army shall occupy Capua. To-morrow, the 21st, its

posts shall occupy, but not pass, the town of Aversa. "4. The occupation of the town of Naples and its forts shall be the

object of a particular convention. "5. The Austrian army shall respect persons and property, what-

ever may be the particular circumstances of each individual. "6. All royal property and property of the state existing in the provinces occupied by the Austrian army, or which it may occupy -all arsenals, magazines, parks dockyards, manufactories of arms, &c.

belonging of right to the king, and

shall be respected as such. "7. In all the places and forts occupied by the Austrian army there shall be, independent of the Austrian commander, a governor in the name of the king. All the materials of war, as far as respects the alministrative part, shall be under the royal administrative directors.

"8. The present convention shall be ratified by the Prince Regent & by the Baron Frimont, the General commanding the Austrian army.

"Signed at the Grand Priory of Naples, before Capua, March 20, 1821.

Baron AMBROSIO.

animated for the publi

of the state consists to us for the moment to prevent its falling in anarchy, the greatest of all that can afflict a nation first solemn oath has bee fidelity to our well-beloved Charles Felix, As a pledge of the firmness w which we maintain the faith w

have sworn, we have quitted at capital with the troops which fall low us -and having arrived here, we declare openly that, renouncing the above named functions of Princ Regent, we have no destre comsining but to show ourselves the first in the path of honour which our asgust sovereign points out to ur, and to set the example, once, and for ever, of the most respectful obedience to the will of the sovereign.

CHARLES ALBERT. Given at Novara, March 22, 1821."

London, April 4. PROCLAMATION. Neapolitans!-The time is come when it is not only the interest and the duty of all good subjects to adhere to and obey the laws, but when it is absolutely necessary, from the state of affairs, that they should resign all hopes of resistance.

The efforts of the disaffected, and of those misguided individuals who imagined that submission to the and thority of the king would lead to foreign subjugation, have failed in every quarter, and the Austrian u. mies have approached the capital, compelled to appear as enemies, when, in the first instance, their greatest anxiety was to act as friends. Notwithstanding the resistance attempted, the forces of his Imperial and Royal Majesty are still disposed to return to their so ginal intentions, under the coavistion that the deluded will return their duty, and that the loyal me well disposed inhabitants of these states will conduct themselves is such a manner as to merit their for. bearance. The security of perses and property has already been icially provided for. His Majest the king, I feel authorised to an nounce, will soon restore himself the bosom of his people, persuaded that the affection to his person and family has not been diminished by the calamitous events that have to curred within the last two months His Majesty's anxiety has been, in ever will continue to be, the libe ty, prosperity and security of

D'AMBROSM General Commandata Naples, March 20, 1820.

The private letter from Pri containing the above, mentions that by the last accounts from the some the greatest portion of the Napolitan independent troops had in down their arms. Some warling parties, have, however, continue in the mountains. Generals Perand Carascosa had not been heart of for some days.

Supplement to the Extraording Gazette of Florence.

After the publication of the G zette of this day, we have recein from Rome dated the 15th, the lowing news, which appears to of the greatest importance the evening of the 11th, three patches arrived at Naples to The first coming from the Abbut announced that Gen. Pepe had abandoned by his troops after rencontre with the Austriant second, that at Gaeta the army revolted against Gen. Boganit third brought a request to his to highness from Gen. Carascost proceed immediately to Averial order that he might have an inte view with him. His royal higher thought it better instead of himself to send Gen. Fardella, the minister of war. On the these two personages returned the capital, and after having planned the state of things, the liament assembled, and ordered Duke of Calabria to address ! sage to the King in the name of assembly, to declare their rei and submission to his Majesty Count FRYNELMONT. town of Naples is quiet.

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MARYLAN Annapolis, ?

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Other lettera from Terracin dated the 14th, announce that the ear is ended, and the parliament dis-olved, after having surrendered all heir power into the hands of the Prince Regent

Vienna, March 20. They write from Naples that gen. Begani Governor of Gaeta, has been Augsburg, March 25.

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March

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 17.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN Electoral Ticket for Prince-George's MICHOLAS SNOWDEN, GEORGE SEMMES.

For Somerset. THOMAS K. CARROLL, Col. THOMAS DASHIELL.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset. Levin R. King, Littleton V. Denpis, Daniel Ballard, John Waters.

The following Gentlemen were lected, on Monday the 7th instant, Directors of the South River Bridge Company, for the entire year:

Henry Maynadier, Richard Harwood, of Thos. I rancis M. Hall. Daniel Murray, Robert W. Kent, H. H. Harwood, James Shaw, Richard I. Jones, George Mackubin.

The Pittsburg Mercury gives a alculation by which it appears, that he United States having agreed to ay the interest of their last loan n quarterly, instead of yearly payments, the Bank game \$4.500 a year, \$63,000 for the fourteen years or which the loan is taken. For he \$4,000,000 borrowed, governnent must pay \$6,863,000.

Old Theatre-Southwark. This ancient & dilapidated buildng, formerly the seat of the Muses. nd the resort of taste and fashion, at length reduced to a heap of shes; and that too, most unquesti-

nably, by the torch of an incendia-

y .- Philadelphia paper.

Valuable Present-We us derstand hat capt. Baker, of ship Lady Galtin, fr. St. Petersburg via St. Barolomews, arr'd at this port Wedesday, is the bearer of a costly Dinond Ring, a present from the Emror of Russia to the learned Dr. itchell, of this city .- N. Y. pap.

NEW VOLCANO.

We hear from Portugal that a W Volcano has burst out in the ghest summit of a ridge of mounna near Leiria. This extraordiry phenomena occurred at the ped of the high rise of the Dourg, intioned in most of the Journals. he volcano was in full action when latest account came away, but d happily taken a direction which reateced to do little damage .ne country is sterile, and it may be collected as that through which ellington passed in our uit of assena. London paper.

The Press .- No maxim is more e than this-"that no liberty can vive the liberty of the press."breathes a soul into the body of people; it forms their manners. , by teaching them their duties, their rights, and inspiring them h sentiments of situe, and couced, introduces the empire of ason to the Universe: it is the tal fire, upon the preservation of ich, the fate of Nationa depend; the most pure hands, officiating the whole community, should be essantly employed in keeping it re .- "Beauties of the Press."

When a crack is discovered in a ve through which the fire or oke penetrates, the aperture may completely closed in a moment h a composition consisting of od ashes and common salt, made into paste, with a little water, plastered over the crack.

Boa Constrictor. —A most singular circumstance occurred last week in the charish country, when some ne-groes who were working near Sandy. Bay discovered an immense serpent, hitherto wholly unknown as exist-ing in any of these Islands, and which, after attacking the man by whom it was first discovered, and alarming several others who had gone in search of it, was finally kil-led by one of the party, who shot it through the head with a musket, which he had charged with three bullets. The monster is rupposed to have been a species of the Bug, so common to the neighboring continent, and was found to measure 13 feet from the head to where a kind of tail appeared formed, which was between 14 and 15 inches, the circumference of the body was from three to four feet. When first dis covered it lay in a kind of coil, but on being roused, raised its body erect, and must have had a most formidable appearance.

March 24.

The Serpent killed at Sandy Bay on the 6th instant, is a species of the Boa of Cavier, who places the genus in the second tribe of the second family of the order Ophidians, of his class reptiles. Its character, deduced from the order, the genus, and the species, is the following:-The jaw bone, the palate bones, and the other bones of the mouth, are attached to each other, and to the cranium by elastic ligaments, which, by stretching, allow the dilatable throat to receive bodies of dimensions larger than the mouth in its ordinary or quiescent state. Each upper and lower jaw bone, and each palate bone, is furnished with a fow of sharp, fixed, unpierced teeth curved backwards, so that the mouth contains six nearly parallel rows of teeth, 4 above and 2 below. The windpipe is very long, and there is but one lung. The tail is preheusile, and has at its root 2 horney hooks or claws, something like the spurs of a cock. Along the back there runs a broad chain, formed of large, irregular, hexagonal, blackish spots, alternately with others which are pale, and of an oval shape. Scales under the body and tail, single and transversal, Such is the Boa as described by Cuvier, and such exactly is the description of the animal found at Sandy Bay. It was fourteen feet long, and its greatest diameter, when jejune, was seven inches; when killed it was gorged, apparently with a kid or a lamb.

This species of snake is very common in the southern continent of America, where it sometimes grows to the length of 30 or 40 feet. and is a formidable foe to sheep, deer, goats, and faccording to some accounts] even to cattle. Its usual haunt is the bank of a river, where clinging by the tail to a bough of a tree, it allows its enormous bulk to float lazily on the corface of the stream, or coils itse up in the fo-liage of the tree, and there waits. in patient ambush, the arrival of any unfortunate animal which chance or thirst may bring that way. It then darts upon it and drags it to its tree, encircling both tree and animal in its folds, it breaks all the large bones, and reduces the carcase to a soft pulpy mass, which it covers with slimy saliva; it then strains it's extensible jaws and throat, and by a termus process transmits the whole volume to its stomach. During digestion, which continues many days, it is quite torpid and defenceless and becomes an easy prey to the lord of the

creation. This then, sir, is the animal that has been among us. Is it indigen-ous, or is it imported?—Nothing of the kind has hitherto been seen in this or the neighboring Islands. This is a strong presumption of its previous non-existence here. Three months before its discovery, a tree belonging to the regions where this creature is known to abound, was driven on our shores, not 200 yards from the spot where it was killed. This is a presumption that it is imported. Shall we then say that it was a passenger on that treet Shall we imagine, that some nood of the Orinoco or Essequibo has swept tree and snake into the ocean? and that some envious southerly gale has wafted them to the shores of St. Vincent? It is possible! It is probable! We have the head and several inches of the tail of this monster at our office, for the inspection of the curious.-Royal Gazette.

na have received regular files of corresponding a confirmation of the privious accounts "that all the ports along the Southern Guard of New-Gregada, from Guayaquil to Panama nelusive, and all those of Pertu, electing Callao, by in almost simula neous operation, have halled their independence." Nat. Adv.

Curacoa, April 14.

On Thursday there were two atvivals from Maracaybo, It appears from werb I accounts that an attempt had been made in that place, to effect a counter revolution, by the native munitioes and other people of colour, but not a single white person or Spanis d was implicated in the plot. The conspirators are stated to have assembled to the amount of 360 persons, about mid-night, for the purpose of deliberat-ing upon and mataring heir plans. Informatio of their designs having however been conveyed to the go-vernment, they were surprised by a military force and made prisoners. We are told that times the disco-We are told, that since the discovery of this plot the authorities in Maryacabo have decreed that the inhabitants should awear allegiance to the Colombian government, and such as declined doing so, were to be ordered to leave the place.

The schr. Mary from St. Martha, arrived yesterday, and brings accounts that the greater part of the garrison of that place had been embarked to reinforce General Urdaneta in Maracaybo.

By the arrival of a fishing canoe on Thursday evening, from Cumarebo, which conveyed a Spanish commandant and eight men, we learn that the armistice had been broken by general Morales having made an attack upon and defeated a part of the republican forces stationed in Calabazo. Accounts of this affair were forwarded without delay to Gen. Bolivar, who was then in Barinas, treating with the commis sioners sent out by the Cortes. The conferences were thus abruptly put an end to, and the commissioners ordered to return immediately to Caracas. The canoe which brought the above intelligence was paddled over the whole way from Cumarebo to this island, a distance of fifteen leagues in 24 hours. From all accounts it seems probable that the war between the Royalists and Co-

A letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated 28th March, contains the following:

lombians will be speedily and gene-

rally recommenced. Indeed we

have already heard that an expedi-

tion was about proceeding from Ma-

rycabo to attack Coro.

The independence of South America is daily assuming a stronger character. By chaft which left Chagres on the 13th inst. we learn that all the ports along the southern coast of New Grenada, from Guayquil to Panama inclusive, and all those of Peru, excepting Callao, by an almost simultaneous operation have hailed their independence. The Spanish Gen. count of Torretaglie, a native of Peru, governor of the Province of Truxillo in the said Peru, walking upon the track of Delgado, the commander in chief of Maracaybo, spontaneously, and without the least disorder proclaim. ed the freedom of the whole Province under his command. The royal army of Lima made two sor-ties, the first one as areas Guancho, where it was worsted by the Chilean hosts under San Martin, and the battalion of Numancia, 800 strong, composed chiefly of Verlezuelian & Cundinamarcan warriors. During the engagement a very great number of Spanish forces Went over to the Patriots, in consequence thereof the royalists had to fall back towards the capital with considerable loss, pursued by their opponents, who advanced to the gate of El Sol, but two leagues distant from the said capital. Here again the toyaliss, headed by Gen. O'Reilly attempted to attack the enemy a second time; but they were complete. ly foiled with considerable loss of slain and prisoners, and among the latter Gen. O'Reilly himself. This battle has spread the greatest confusion-throughout Line, as San Mar-tin was already matter of all the vallies and the whose of the interot; while Lord Cochrane closely blockaded Callao, cutting off the entrance of provisions into Lima, and withal would soon reduce it to the necessity of capitulation.

Jamaica, March 24. Santa Fe Gazettes to me 11th ult. have been received here. They contain an official notification by

to the military service of Calonbias that such foreigners, as that have already attained the rank of seneral, analy continue to tetain the same; and that all other foreigners holding commissions in the army of Colombia, thay continue in the service but shall attain to no higher rank than that of lieutenant colonel.

Occupation of Barcelong, and all that Occupation of Barcelona, and all that

(From the Counter of the Oronoco.) On the 22d of October, our groups under the command of Gen. Monegas, took possession of the capitol of Barcelona, The Spanish chief Tanjusto was introduced in a very strong mansion, sustein Portugal, with the bridge the led to it drawn up; but notwithstanding, he was fearful of being attacked on all sides, and took refuge in the Moro during the pight, where He remained for sometime, defended by three flicheras. Meanwhile the most active operations were continued, in order to dislodge him from a position which merely depended on the weak resources it could receive from sea -General Monegas, having garrisoned Barcelona with a tolerably good force, manhed towards Quiamare, in quest of Francisco Guzman, alias Chignal, and on the

morning of the 2d Nov. vigorously attacked him on the summit of a craggy mountain, where he had inpiece of antillery. Victory soon crowned our operations, and the enemy in order to escape total destruction, abandored their post and took to flight. We notwithstanding the dangerous road, pursued them, killed a few of them, took four boxes of stores, 65 muskets, 33 head of cattle and 20 horses. For-turately for Guzman, our cavalry met with much difficulty in traters ing the river, to which his escape may be attributed.

Occupation of Carupano by the troops of Colombia, and liberty to all the coast of Paris.

We have just time to inform the public of the pleasing news of the taking of Carupano, the particulars of which came too late for this days publication; but for the satisfaction of readers, we publish the following: Province of Cumana, head quarters at Catuaro, Nov. 27.

On the 25th was the happy moment in which the people of this province proclaimed their liberty. The troops, under the command of Leon and Lemus, took possession of the town. The commandant Carbonel, remained concealed in the fort, together with a number of followers. Carbonel, however, when he found the cry for freedom so ge neral, came out speak to the commandant of out troops, and agreed to deliver up the fort, with all the men that were in it, among whom was the notorious Necario.

A brig and sc! ooner of war, and two merchant vessels were taken. AUGUSTIN ARMARIO,

Com. in Chief.

Captain Palmer, arrrived at Stor

ington, furnishes the following: On the 28th of March, inlat. 21 S. long. 35, W. spike brig Wilner, of London, from Buen s Ayres, bound to Falmouth, (Eng.); the captain of which informed capt. P. that the Chilian army, near Peru, had fought two battles with the Royal army, in both of which the Chilian army was victorious; and it was supposed, would cause the surrender of Peru soon to the Chilians.

Oreat Ploughing .- In Lexington Massachusetts, four acres of green sward were ploughed on 4th inst. with one team in less than twelve hours time.

The Pinch.- A person who kept a parrot, used frequentl, to put his finger into the cage to vex it. One day the parrot bit him; at which he exclaimed, "D-n it, how you pinch me."-The parrot being the next day out of his cage, a hawk took him up and flew, off with him-while the parrot kept crying "D-n it, how you pinch me."

GEORGE WATES.

INFORMS HIS FRIENDS and the public in general, that he has opened a Grocery in the stand former ly occupied by Mr. Absalom Ridgely, pear the market, on Corn Hill street where he offers graceries at the most reduced prices for cash. Corn, rye, wheat, oats, butter, lard, bacon, eggs, and chickens, will be received in ex change for grocerles. He is thankful for past favours, and hopes that his friends and a generode public will not ontirely neglect him.

May 10

personal property within the li-auts of the city of Annapolis, and the presincts thereof. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annopolis. That a Tax of one per centum be and the same is hereby imposed upon all the assessable pro-

perty within the said city and precincts, for the year 1831, to be levied and collected, in such manner as is directed by the By-Law, heretofore passed for the collection of the city tax in the year 1819,

CHALE POSTPONED.

The Sale of Longon Prince George's street, adverthed to take place this day, bostponed until further notice. May 17. . .

South River Bridge Company. Notice is hereby given to the Stock-holders in the South River Bridge Company, that an instalment, of Two Dollars on each Share of Stock by them respectively held, is required to be paid to the Treasurer of the said Company, on Monday the 4th day of June next;—And a further us alread of Thank Dollars on each Share, or Monday the 2d day of July next, By the Act of Incorporation, any

ckholder whie shall fail to pay any instalment which shall at any time be called for, for the space of one month shall forfeit the sum or sums before paid by him on his Stock, to the use of the said Corporation, and shall also forfeit his right to said Stock; and he President and Directors shall have no yet to sell said Stock for stock; and the President and Directors shall have power to sell said Stock for the use of said Corporation, and if any forfeited Stock shall not produce on sale a sum sufficient to discharge the balance due thereo, and the expences of sale, the said delinquent Stockholder shall remain liable for the balance due.—By order of the President and Directors. Directors.

Thos. Franklin, Tasurer. May 17

NONCE. Furm, near the city of Annapolis, two hundred barrels and upwards of good sound Indian Corn, on a credit of twelve months, without interest .--For the price, and other terms of sale, apply to the subscriber at the farm aforesaid, or to Charles Carroll of Carrollton, in Annapolis.

Thomas Kernan.

May 17.

Dissolution Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, either by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to George Barber, who is authorised to adjust the concerns of said firm. George Barber,

John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual Merchants and others, who send Goods, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to he sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery.

They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry Preights to and from any port in the Chesapeake

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American, Baltimore, are request-ed to insert the bove once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts to this office.

May 17.

Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Thomas Callahan, late of said county, deceased All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Saml. Magnard. Adm'r. D. B. N. 3w.

NOTICE.

DR. GEORGE A. BARBER, Offers his professional services to his friends in Anne Arundel county, and unto those who way honour him with the care of their families. Every possible exertion will be made to give general satisfaction. He may at any time be found at Major Bealmear's. May

A CARD.

JAMES F. BRICE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Has opened an office in the west wing of his dwelling house, and marly opposite the public circle. Amapolis May 10, 1821.

State of Maryland, Sc. Calvert County Orphans Court, Rebrusty 13th, 182

131/1. 1821. On application of Benjamin Hance, dministrator of Kinsey Hance, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is or dered that he give the natice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six suc-cessive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, of An-

W. Smith. Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the person al estate of Kinsey Hance, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the sa destite. - Given un'er my hand this 24th day of February 1821.

he Denjamin Honce, Adm'r. of Kinsey Hance.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the nourable the Chancellor of Mar land. the subscriber will offer at pubi on Saturday the 19th day of My next, upon the premises.

At the Ind an Landing, in Anne Arundel county. The house has been or cupied herelefore as store, and is worthy tie attention of any person

chaser shall give bord, with security. t of the purchase mo derest thereon, within as from the day of wie narment of the pirel se and upo h interest, a conveyar exc ated for the said house and

" Harriott. Trustee.

City Bank of Baltimore.

The Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified, that in conformity to an act of the last Legislature, an Election for nine Directors will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY the 4th day of June next, between the hours of the and Two o'clock. By ender.

James L. Brice, Castir.

SHERIFFALTY. WILLIAM O.HARA.

Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined he ing a Candidate for the office of sheriff. takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, a he is still, an I means to continue a Con didate for their suffrages for the a ve appointment, and resectfully solicits March 29.

New and Cheap Goods.

W. Bryan & Co.

Have just received a choice selection

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which they will sell very low for cash Persons wishing to procure bargains, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. April 19.

The Agricultural Society Maryland

Will hold their semi annual meeting on the second Wednesday of June next, at 10 o'clock, at the house lately occupied by Mr. C Jackson, near the city of Annapolis, belonging to Mr Nicholas Brewer, jun. Those who are disposed to promote Agricultural Improvement, are invited to attend this menting, and those who may have any articles fit for exhibition, such as good Cattle, Sheep, Cows & Calves, Horses, Implements of Husbandry, Household Manufactures Samples of good Tol co, and fine Vegetables, are request to exhibit them.

A P OUGHING MATCH Of one eighth of an acre of ground against time, to be competed for by pairs of Oxen Horses, or Mules, each team to be driven and the Plough held by one man, the furrows not less then four inches in depth. To the best Team at Ploughing, the Judges will award such premium as they may think proper. The Judge, in award ing premiums, are to take two view not only the time but the quality of the work.

It is requested, that all persons intending to offer for premiums, report the animals and other objects of pre minm, to Mr. Christopher Jackson in Annapolis, ten days before the day of show, that the requisite previous preparation may be made for their recep-

May 10.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hurst

A Millenery Store, She carries on her business in all its various beanches, A well selected supply of Mills-

nery of the first quality and latest Fashione,

in which there are LECHORN & FIRM BONNETS, &c

NOTICE.

The subscriber will make application to the Judges of Anne Arundel county court, at the next September term, to have the old road opened and established as a public road, which leads from the Ridge Road through the farm of the late Capt Warker, and crosses Deep Run, and so on until it intersects the public road which leads to Craggs's Ferry.

Tobias Reynolds. New-York and Philadelphia SPRING GOODS,

The subscriber informs he friends and costomers of his return from the New-York and Philadelphia Markets. where he has procured a very choice SPRING AND SUMMER

GUUDS. them remark thly inife invites them to for the it w call and examine his assortment and prices, sonfident of his abili's to please. Richard Riggly.

FOR SALE.

On a liberal credit, about 1000 acres of land, strated in Caroline county. about one half of which are cleared. the rest in wood, and white oak timber, equal to any on the Fastern Shore of Maryland, within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shown to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living there-

Also the FARM on which Mr. N Saulsbury resides, situated in Tucka hos Neck, (Caroline County) This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in good and timber. There is also an excellent mill seat thereon.

On payment of the consideration nichey the above lands will be conveyed free of incur brances.

rd Loockerman. March 29.

Just Published

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

December Session, 1820.

And for Sale at this office Price-S1 50.

April 12.

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne - Arundel County Orphans Court, April 19th, 1821.

On application by petition of Otho Welch, administrator with the will appeared of John Welch, late of Anne-Arandel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their chines against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six see cessive weeks in tre Maryland Gazette Thomas H. Hall, Reg Willi, A. A. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Md. letters of administration with the will annex ed, on the personal estate of John Welch, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1821.

Otho Welch. Adm'r. With the will annezed.

NOTICE.

The creditors of the late Thomas Worthington, jun. are not hed, that a Worthington, Jun. are not hed, that a dividend of the personal estate will be made on Monday the 21st day of May next, at the office of the register of wills, in the city of Annapolis, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place they are requested to attend, or forward their claims.

Michala Worthington, of Thos.

April 2

New and very Oheap Goods.

Henry Wilmot

An elegant assertment Thread Lace edgings; Childre frish Linen and Lawms, Bird-age and Table Dinper, Linen Cambricke Linen and Cotton Bed Tick, Gingb Callicoes, Fancy Stripe Music Callicoes, Fancy Stripe of Jacobes Crastock and Castor Gloves, Jacobes Cravats, 44, 64 Cambricks and Jacobes, Drilling and Russia Sheetings, Bandrass Hdfs, Fish Sheetdanno and Madrass Hdfs. ing and Steam Loom Shiring, Blk. and Cold Italian sewing silk, Blk Florence and Senshaw, Blk. and Col'd Canton Crapes, Plain & Figure Book Muslins, Cotton and Worster Hose, Merino Shawls, White Marseills, Superfine Blk, Cloth, Brow and Blue Cloth, loss Cottons, Rib-Russia Diapers, bans, Cologne Water, Umbrellas and Parasolls. roceries, with a variety

Also a few of other articles. The most of these been purchased at auction enable him bell them goods have which wi very lov

New Arrangement of Days.



THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND,

will continue to run as heretofore unil the last day of the present month -But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April, she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at n o'clock, the same evening: And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in ike manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there is the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore; touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passen gers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expe ditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadelphia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will evertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore Cement Vickars.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponus to me directed from Anne Arundel county court, will be offered at public sale, on Thursday, the 24th day of May instant, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. James Hunter's tavern in the city of Annapolis, all the right, title and interest, of Henry S Hall, in and to a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in said county, composed of three tracts or parts of tracts, viz: Middle Plantation, Horse Pasture and Neglect Seized and taken as the property of said Hall, and said to satisfy a debt due Nicholas Wattes, of Thomas Terms of sale cush. Benjamin Gather, May 3, 185. Sheriff A. A. county

ELYSIAN GARDEN.

The public are respectfully informed that the garden lately occupied b 1 L Scorr, at the south western ex' s mity of this city, and adjoining the Bath Spring, is fitted up in a handsoone manner as

APLEASURE GARDEN,

and is now open for the accommodation of company. The proprietors respectfully solicit the patronage of a liberal public, and feel confidence in stating that no effort will be wanting to afford complete satisfaction to those who may favour them with their visits.

They will keep constantly on hand a supply of the best liquors-wines, brandy porter, ale, cid r. Scas well as sangoreas, panch, lemonade, &c in their respective seasons; all of superior qualities, and the most reasonable

May 10

Female Sunday School

The subscribers to the Female Sunday School, or those who wish to be come such, are respectfully informed that the annual contribution of fifty cents is now due, and the subscription paper lodged at Mr. George Shaw's store, where all those disposed to contribute are requested the leave the

May 10.

BUTTER

Or Musical Intellige

AND LADIES' GAZET AND LADIES GAZE 1. Example of the Periodical Paper has been published in Beston since April 1820/ devoted to the diffusion of Musical and Belle Lettre information. It embraces a general history of Music from the earliest ages—Records the transactions of musical societies—Review new musical works—Furnishes biographical memoirs of eminent musical men—Correspondence—Anecdotes of music—Letters instructive and interesting upon every branch of the musical science on every branch of the musical science

Improvements in musical instruments, and the compilation of a register of musical transactions.

With such intentions it is conceived every topic of interest, personal and general, vocal and instrumental, will be embraced. To what extent infor-mation may be obtained in the incipi ent stage of our enterprize, we will not presume to promise, but by a clear exposition of our objects, we shew the scope and range of dur intentions; and while we entreat the voluntary aid of those who possess the talents we covet, we at the same time engage to omit no effort of our own to fulfil, expectation effort of our own to fulfil expectation we hope however to be more indebted to the generous contributions of scien tific ability, than to our own labours.

A portion of our columns is intended to be exclusively appropriated for the LADIES' DEPARTMENT, wherein it will become our duty to

"—— guard the purity of melting maids,
In courtly ball, and imitinght masque rades,
Safe from the treacherous freed, the darms spark,
The giance by day the whisper in the dark.
When hand occasion prompts their warm desires,
When music softens, and when dancing free."

As the ENTERPEIAD is not intended to derive support from advertising pa tronage, it has thus far been attended with little or no emolument to the Proprictor, it is an experiment of no ordi nary undertaking in this country, and has necessarily consumed considerable time, labour, and expense.

A publication destitute of profits accruing from advertisements must rely ipon its subscribers only, for support. -The Proprietor would not willingly abandon his intention, unless compett ed by a necessity which he hopes may not be realised, a more extensive patronage is essentially requisite in order more generally to extend its usefulness

The EUTERPEIAD is published Semi Monthly on Saturdays, on a large sheet of eight quarto pages, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance Every number will con tain a fash onable Song-Air, with va riation-Sered Song-Waltz-March or Dance, tranged for the Piano Forte.

Residents out of Beston, who procure ten subscribers will receive a file of Papers gratis. Regular files or extra numbers may be had by applying at the Franklin Music Warehouse, Milk street. Boston.

OHN R. PARKER, Editor. SUBSCRIBERS received at this of-

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Wootton, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby requested to present them legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment William Warfield, Adm'r.

April 26, 4

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary, on the estate of William Sudler, late of said county, deceased All persons lurying claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate payment to

Mes Mackabin, Ex'r. May 10

The Editor of the Easton Gazette is requested to insert the above three weeks and torward his account to this office for payment.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolv ed by mutual consent, all persons hav ing claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly authorised to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st App. 1821.

William Warfield, David Ridgely. The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

D. Ridgely, & Co. Who have on hand, and will constantly

keep, a good assortment of Dry Goods & Groceries. And who respectfully solicit a continuance of the custom of their friends

and the public. March 1.

STATE OF MARTI Anne-Arundel Count April 21st, 1821,

On application of C administrator of James late of Anne-Arundel cour it is ordered that he give the quired by law for creditors their claims against the said deces and that the same be published o each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gasa

Thomas H. Hall,

Notice is hereby Given

That the subscriber, of Anne Am del county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundelconty, in Maryland, letters of administra tion on the personal estate of Jana H. Wilson, late of Anne Aroudd county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased in hereby warned to exhibit their cains against the same with the vector thereof, to the subscriber, on or below the 26th day of October next, the may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Gires under my hand, this 21st day of April

Gassaway Pindell, Adm'r.

REMOVAL.

MICHOLAS J. WATKINS. Respectfully acquaints his triends and the public, that he has removed his Shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. John Manroe, in Church dree, where he carries on the Tailoring to siness in ill its branches. He bu lately received a supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c As likewise Nankeens, Bonihazene &c and a great Variety of Vestler. Which will be made in the mot is shionable style, and he most we derate terms. April 19, 182

NOTICE.

The subscriber will expose to the sale, at 4 o'clock P. M. on the in day of this month,

Several Lots of Ground, situate and fronting on Frince-Gent street, and running eighty feet bet to an alley to be laid off through the lots twenty feet wide. The terms to be paid down the remaining for fifthe to be paid in four equal annul payments, the first payment to be may on 24th May 1822. Bonds, with got money. Deeds with special warras to be given on payment of all the chase proncy, with legal interest in

Jeremiah T. Chan. May 10, 1821.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fiching from Anne Arundel-county coun, in to me directed, will be exposed will lic sale, on Thursday the 31st by lic sale, on Thursday the 31st and May instant, on the premises, one had dred acres of land lying on Paupriver, one Sorrel Horse, one black one Roan do. one Bay Mare, and Cows. Seized and taken as the perty of Itezin Hammond, of Romand will be sold to satisfy debt deal John B. Bayles, and George W. Min and Co. for use of George W. Min Sole to commence at 12 o'clock. Tereash.

6 BENJ. GAITHER, SM A. A. County.

NEW SPRING GOODS

GEORGE SHAW Has just received a supply of 60 of the lastest importation, including great variety of new articles denomination of Dry Goods.

A genote assertment of Groceries, Londongery and State ary.

April 12.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Notes, bills of exchange against Dra-first, second, and third Endorss.

nesumpsit generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal de. Tobacco Notes &c. &c.

PRINTING Of every description, neatly ecuted at this Office.

HURCH-STE

From the 1 Talking abou nd of a great ived during ngress-it is octavo bible etter from th treasury, trat lances on the and third aud which have than three'ye September, 1 failed to rend the said audit and a list of or to the 30th the war dep mained to be books of the treasury, on

ber, 1820." Then comes from Mr. H the treasury hose office th ese claims mu tter, he appe nt and compe mfortable vie complished si 1817-previo May, 1816, " settled accou ns now unde ing to the n punted to mo dollars, disti several thou sthat "twen ve been file the office; th rapi ucing the o d balances to ich amount d of a series

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PRINTED AND

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STEERT, ANNAPOLIS.

Price Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Weekly Register: Talking about money, puts me in sind of a great big book that I releived during the last session of ongress—it is almost as large as noctave bible, and has the following for its title page;
Letter from the Comptroller of the

treasury, transmitting a list of bas lances on the books of the second and third auditors of the treasury. which have remained due more than three years, prior to the 30th September, 1820; a list of the names of the persons who have failed to render their accounts to the said auditors within the year, and a list of advances made prior to the 30th of March, 1819, by the war department, which remained to be accounted for on the books of the third auditor of the treasury, on the 30th of Septem-

ber, 1820 " Then comes an explanatory letfrom Mr. Hagner, third auditor the treasury department, through hose office the greater part of ese claims must pass. From this tter, he appears to be both vigint and competent, and to give a mfortable view of what has been complished since his appointment 1817-previous to which, say 8th May, 1816, "the outstanding and settled accounts (of the descripons now under his charge, and reing to the military service,) aunted to more than 43 millions dollars, distributed in the hands several thousand persons." He vathat "twenty three letter books" e been filed with the business the office; that settlements have rapidly, and "resulted in ucing the outstanding accounts d balances to the amount stated:" ich amount is added up at the d of a series of tables, and given only \$15,317,880, as being due nore than three years." But Mr. agner's explanation labours under common misfortune that attends money concerns. Two items given, by which the people are ended to be advised of the pross that has been made in settling accounts, and collecting their nev: 43,000,000 are stated as the ount unsettled or outstanding on 8th of May, 1816, and 15,317,shown as the aggregate of such ore than three years" in 1820 .w, out of these items, it appears difficult to draw a conclusion, as solve the famous problem, "if rails make a care load, how mawill it take to make a large pile?" doubt, there has been a great retion of the amount really of apently due on the books; but why we to presume such a reduction? Hagner has not done justice to self. believe that he is inam grieved at this display of

t of public accounts, has long a subject of general and severe plaint-and from this cause we lost uncounted millions: Now have 86 heavy tables, folded up maps of the quarters of the ld in a geography, giving the es of persons, describing their or condition, with the sums ding charged against each, and dumn of remarks on the sevecases; being in all between and 3,000 men (a little army) apparently indebted about 16 lions, and for "more than three rs." It is in the nature of things many accounts must be opened, that, from the lamentable want rganization during the lace war, nerein almost any body was, mingly, intrusted with a dis-sement of the public money;) ly bad debig should have been but why so many accounts ald yet remain unclosed, and for There is also a table of balan-

stification. It does not "look"

he delay attending the settles

for three years and is we cannot tell; their valos decreases at the rate perhaps of 20 per cu per annum, by deather removals and bankrupteiers. There has been some late happy approaches a wards a system by which prompt settlements may be effected, and these should be operced at least once a year unless with persons out of the United States, they also being required to forward their voucherst. The power of the gov ernment for the recovery of debts, is more ample than that of individuals, and the agents for such purposes are stationed throughout the union: Of the 2:500 or 3:000 accounts exhibited in these maps of debts, about two fifths are for ba lantes on sertlement, two other fifthe on account of advances to dif ferent persons for which no accounts have been rendered -and the remaining cases are reported for suit, or in suit, as requiring additional vouchers, or in a course of settle-

ment. It may well be asked, why the thousand of balances on settlement" are not collected, in suit, or stricken from the rolls? why the thousand more to whom "advances" were made, have not been compelled to give some account of their disbursements? The most recent of all these, we must recollect, are at least of three years standing-time enough, one would suppose, to bring them to an issue. If the sums reported to be due "on settlement' are due, I could myself name several persons of whom the amounts might be collected. But the real amount that is due to the United States, in this formidable list, is unceptain; it may not exceed ten millions-but I would take a tythe of it for my share of the wealth of this world, and really think that I might as well have it in these "hard times" as those who hold it! Many persons' who stand charged as debtors; are probably, in right and equity, cre ditors of the United States-but they ought, nevertheless, be compelled to settle their accounts. As this exhibit was made for the public information, it would have been well if the probable condition of the large amount apparently due, was stated; but we are left to grope a my of the documents regarding bout in the dark, and cannot make any other than a rude calculation upon it. There is one thing, however, that ought to be taken into consideration, though it may be impossible, or if possible, inexpedient, to provide a remedy for it; the heads of departments are often much diverted from a necessary attention to their ordinary business, by ill age which appeared to be due advised calls for information by congress. Many of these calls are made without a purpose in the mover of them, except to shew to the electors of his district how vigitant he isneither the senate or house of representatives, can well reject a motion that has only an "enquiry" for its object, but many of these motions have wasted one or two months of the time of the head of a department, and cost from ten to twenty thousand dollars in their execution, without any resulting good whatever. A laborious report is presented, ordered to lie on-the table and to be printed, and then dies a natural death-not, perhaps, being looked at by one out of five members, without being read by one in twenty, without being considered by one out of hity. At the suggestion of Mr. Rich, of Vermont, some obstruction was thrown in the way of such calls, by an alteration of the rules of the house, by which it was required that they should lie on the table one day. Experience will show us whether this is a sufficient impediment in the way of election-

eering calls for information. We have dwelt the longer on this document because its leading features are applicable to many others, and in a belief that the people have just as good a right to know all about the state of their receipts and expenditures as the secretary of the treasury himself, who is only chief clerk in the national counting house. -Things of this sort have been as plain as A. B. C. and I do not know any reason why they should not have continued to be to. Whence on the books of the second audi, amounting to 40 or \$30,000, grade in a knowledge of our own tadded up), and another series affairs? We certainly have retrotables abowing balances, ecc. to graded, and at an alarming rate, and sum of \$318,014.

he who can herr manage the peo-ple will be preferred not those, who have honest, who are capable, who are faithful to the constitution. As I do not mean, so I do not wish this remark to be applied to any person at present in office—but ... 'facilia' descensus. Averail' the "road to roin' is easily travelled.

We have frequently spoken of a re-section that was about to take place. It has for two or three years, bren manifest to those who did not shur their eves & cars to the truthe that the revenue of government would have to be increased, or its expenditores diminished. The former, I boldly by, cannot be accomplished in the present depression of business and want of employment; a change of policy must precede the assessment of new taxes; the latter will be brought about so reluctantly, and so many impediments be thrown in the way of its operation, that it seems as if nothing can be done without violence.

This is the nature of too many things, morel and physical-a bad practice, or fermidable disease, is suffered to go on year after year, until a mighry effort is required to remove that which common prudence might have prevented, or prompt attention have easily cured. Like the cautious seaman, we should always 'keep a look out a head." and if those stationed for this purpose, should neglect to warn us of approaching danger, they should not be trusted with the honograble post any longer: if their admonitions have not been attended to, the fault is our own, and we must meet the difficulty as well as we can; and if, under the excitement of sell preservation, we commit some extrava gancies, they must be excused from the necessity of the case. But have those whose business it was to "look out," warned up of the humiliating condition that we were approaching, as they ought to have done? Did they tell ur plainly that, unless we "took in sail" we should run "a foul" of the rocks of the money lenders, and be compelled to borrow large sums to pay current expenses?-They did not. So late as November last, the president, in his message to congress, presented a flattering statement of our finances, and saw proper to exhibit it by saying that on the SOth Sept. preceding, we had \$1,930,000 in the treasury. But the secretary in his annual report, dated only fourteen days after the said message was delivered, proclaimed that we were behind hand in the enormous sum of \$7,451,586! In many of the banks there are certain bills discounted, which are called 'accommodation notes" -these are retired by other notes discounted to meet them, and so on, the interest being paid every sixty days: Now suppose that I have an "accommodation" to the amount of 51,000 due this day before three o'clock; well, the directors meet at 9 o'clock and discount my new note, and I can boast that I have 1,000 dollars, less the discount, in bankf This may pass for a joke among friends and in "harvest times;" but if seriously urged, would justly render me ridiculous-when, perhaps, an hour or two afterwards, I might be running about to beg and borrow money to pay the discount upon the new loan! I do not believe-I cannot believe, that the point of this supposi tion applies to the proceeding of the president-my respect for his character will not permit me to believe it: but that proceeding, together with the subsequent and variant statements from the treasury department, as well as those of the several reports of the committee of ways and means, clearly show, that the money matters of the nation are not attended to as they ought to be: a confounded confusion seems to reign through them from A to Z.

In this state of the case, la majority in congress was determined to bring about a retrenchment on some terms-on almost any terms; they would do something to lessen the public expenditures-and, among the rest, they struck at the estimates for fortifications. About five weeks since, I was informed on unquestionable authority, that the secretary of war was exceedingly embargassed on account of this matter, as well as others. Now, the principle on which the amount asked was refused, may be exactly the right, and I

appropriations, on the broad ground that, "lead as not into temptation" is a petition of the utmost moment, spiritual and temporal. But congreat has so long been accustomed to grant any thing that was askedly indeed, to obey the different departments, that contracts were unbesttatingly entered into by the heads of them, with a moral certainty a vote in congress, and on that vote either that the money to fulfil them depended whether the wheels of would be immediately granted, or the government," as Mr. Gallatin that they could supply the want of said, should stop or not, as resting it from some other unconsumed appropriation. Thus, many years ago, the appropriation of a tribute to Algiers was diverted to another pur- led what we had done; and adopted pose, and if a determination had been manifested at the same time to refuse that tribute, the motive might have excused the act; but this was not the case, and it was afterwards paid op with 50 per cent. interest, in the expenses which a want of punctuality caused. But on the strength of this supposed power over congress, large sums were frequently advanced to various descriptions of individuals, engaging to perform certain services or furnish certain supplies. If it was always safe and prudent to allow this discretion to the executive, no doubt the public business might oftentimes be proreeded with more rapidly, and, possibly, on better terms-but it is best that the old doctrine about specific appropriations should be maintained, unless in cases of public emergency, arising from a condition of things not anticipated, and wherein the public good will not admit of delay. In ordinary matters, public or private, it is indispensible that we should count the cost of an undertaking, and ascertain where the money is to come from to complete it, before we commence the work, lest our means should be embarrassed-intended palaces be turned into poor houses, and the collected materials for state ly works serve for mounds to mark the site of a "folly." But a right thing may be done in a wrong way -and in respect to this especial matter, it seems that true economy would have dictated an appropriation sufficient to meet existing contracts, with a perfect understanding that, for the future (except in cases of emergency) all contracts should follow, not precede appropriations. We have particular reference to the works intended to be erected on Dauphin island, for the defence of New Orleans, at which, we learn, there are about 300 workmen, dr vn from distant places, and a large quantity of materials collected, to wrom and for which large agrances have been made. The disposition of this affair, we were told, caused much trouble in the "cabinet," as a meeting of the president and his secretaries is called. We have not heard the decision-but the people who have been collected at so great expense, must be dispersed, and the materials, it of a perishable nature, be wasted, unless the president shall take upon himself the responsibility of going on with this work, to some certain extent, in opposition to the law-to the declared will of congress, that no money shall at present be expended for tortiacations on Dauphin island.

am unalterably the friend of specific ;

The grand error which has caused this difficulty among others of far greater magnitude, may fairly be said to have been created by the intensibility of the executive to the approaching state of things, or to its unwillingness to tell the people unwelcome truth. And even yet, no public act has appeared proposing a plan to relieve the public necessities, which are every day becoming more and more imperious. Are we to "call up spirits from the vasty deep" to furnish us with money, and will "they come when we do call them?" Has our horoscope been cast, and are the stars propitious? If any thing is depended upon, it must be something out of the common order of things-but, perhaps, we are offering sacrifices to fear, or have given up all to despair. Immense sums of money are soon to be paid-19; millions of dollars in 1825; 23; millions in 1826; 13 millions in 1827; and 91 millions in 1828. How shall we "compass the cash?" A little while ago, we were told that the sinking fund was to do a great deal more than meet our engagements-and it was pomponaly told the people that, af- sarry just now to mention.

except on account of the 3 per contintock; and the wises brains were cudgelled to discover what we should do with our surplus revenues!—Pahant—the sinking tund has gone to the dogs like as old and faithful care horse deceased—and we are borrowing means to the dogs like as old and faithful care horse deceased—and we are borrowing money "to keep soul and nody together?" As I live, if I had a vote in congress, and on that you on the passage of a bill to authorize a new loan, I would suffer them to stop entil we carefully overhaula system as to what we should do and would do, for the future. We are managing just now like a trader who is getting his paper shaved at 3 per cent. a month-playing a game at hazard, and resting upon accident or necromancy to release us from our dilemma. Charles II, of England, was asked why in his speeches to parliament, he did not hold up his head and look the members in the face?-but that pattern of modesty replied, he had asked the commons so often for money that he was ashamed to look them in the facel. And even to this day; a British minister never asks for a loan, without offering some plan by which the principal is to be redeemed or the interest paid, though the project may be wholly delusivebut we borrow without regarding either! It was not so.a few: years past-it will not be so for many year to come. There must be a speedy end to it-nolens volens. I know that it is a port of high

treason, if committed in the ten miles square, as well as in the estimation of many thousand persons scattered over the United States possessors of expectants of office. and others bloated with, notions of their "influence" at Washington, to breathe a suspicion that a president of the United States can do wrong; and then they put in operation a sedition law to keep down the "tactious," lustily maintaining that HE who dispenses "the loaves and fishes? of government must needs be in the right! I have discovered this in hundreds of instances -and verily believe, that there is now a tolerant spirit, less earnestness as to the truth, than there way in 1798-a year well remembered by me. But be this as it may; altho' I respect Mr. Monroc, in my own self, more than an army of these things can do, although I have more esteem for him than a "drawing room" full of such as buz about and bow before him, as Persians worship the sun-and altho' if his re election had depended upon my individoal vote, he should have been reelected, " yet there are certain parts of his late inaugural address that I shall make some free remarks upon, notwithstanding the said address was generally received like a firman of the Grand Seignor, and has been spoken of in the newspapers as if there was no possibility of doing justice to its excellence. In my humble opinion, it is the best thing that he ever gave us-in several respects it is highly interesting and important-but not faultless.

I shall first quote the following paragraph from that address, delivered on the 5th of March last, and then make some remarks upon its matter. The president says:

"The situation of the United States, in regard to their resources, the extent of their revenue, and the facility with which it is raised, affords a most gratifying spectacle. The payment of nearly sixty-seven millions of dollars of the public debt, with the great progress made in measures of defence, and in other improvements of various kinds, since the late war, are conclusive proofs, of this extraordinary prosperity, especially when it is recollected that these expenditures have been defrayed without a burthen on the people, the direct tax and excise having been repealed soon after the conclusion of the late wan, and the revenue applied to these great objects having been raised in a mannet not to be felt. Que great resources, therefore, remain un-

" Not because I consider him an the only man in the United States fitted to serve as president but for other considerations not neces-

I's Sale.

vo write of fieri factories to the county court, in the cappaged to place and a place and the premises, one be nd lying on Patient Horse, one black Bay Mare, and nd taken as the pa to satisfy debts del of George W. Mile of George W. Mile e at 12 o'clock. Tes J. GAITHER SM

A. A. County RING GOODS GE SHAW

ived a supply of 60 portation, includ new articles of Dry Goods. hongery and State

LANKS at this Office,

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nation. For all such purposes they are mentionatible. They are more especially to be found in the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of our fellow-citizens, and in the devotion with which they would yield up, by any just measure of taxation, all their property, in support of the rights and honour of their country."

There are three principal parts

in this paragraph:

1. The extent of the revenue, the facility with which it is raised, and that it is "not a "burthen" on the people, 2. The reduction of the public debt. 3. The great "untouched" resources of the country. Each of these deserve a separate consideration.

1. The revenue has been large: the more is the pity!-but that it has been raised without a "burthen" I cannot a low. Indeed, I was surprised that the president should have countenanced one of the most vulgar, as well as the most dangerous errors that can exist. He is not to be told that it is the consumer wito pays the taxes or duties. A gawky fellow (who once served, I believe, as a representative of the people of one of the counties of Maryland, in the state legislature,) was buying 4'bs. of coffee, 8ibs. of sugar, Alb. of tea and some other little articles for the ordinary use of his family, in a store which I happened to stop at, and where a conversation was going on about county rates and taxes; which were very oppressive! but he thanked God, that the United States did not tax him any thing! So I took a piece of chaik, and, as I enquired what he had purchased, put dewn the duties upon them; and the fel-Law stared as if the perpetual motion had been discovered, when it was demonstrated to imm, that about 7.5 cents of the three dollars which he had just paid, one fourth of the whole amount, was for the direct use of "Uncle Sam," and by him to be expended, prodigally or economically! And then I proceeded farther and drove the fact into his thick skull, that he paid to the U. S. many times as much in a year as the oppressive county taxes amounted to-and he marvelled much thereat! We might have been at a loss to

know what the president meant by the word "burthen" if he himself had not so explained it that there cannot be any cavilling about it: it refers to the direct tax and excise, only; and these have been burthensome on the people! Since the commencement of the government in 1789 to the 30th Sept. 1820, the people of the U. S. have paid into the public treasury the enor mous sum of 341,096,111 dollars for duties, or taxes on goods imported and consumed, and only 34.479,655 an amount of all the direct taxes and excises that have been levied upon them. Now how it is, that the payment of thirtyfour millions was a burthen and that of three hundred and forty millions no burthen at all, I should like to see explained! I freely confess, it is with great difficulty that I can speak of this .natter with the courtesy the occasion requires .-I tannot account for such a habit of thinking, nor see how its promulgrion can be justified. Are we to believe that it is necessary to cheat the people into the payment of money for the support of their government-to pick their pockets without letting them know it, to maintain our republican institutions? No -no. Mr. Monroe would never thinkingly, countenance any thing that tended to such a political iniquity; he will agree that every citizen ought to know what he pays, as weil-as what becomes of his money, and openly assert that this is the only safe principle on which a free government can be based. He will not-cannot-do otherwise.

There is nothing that ought to be more firmly impressed upon the mind of a republican than that he should know what his government is doing; that he should feel its operation, and by feeling judge the manner of its administration. We cannot suppose, it is a libel on common sense to apprehend, that the heart of the people of this country is so depraved that they must be deceived, swindled into a payment of the rightful and reasonable expenses of the government of their choice. Let them under-

stand what they are about! But bring this business about texes home, and as it were at our own fire sides, discover exactly what it is. I shall state my own case as minutely as 4, can, for the

use of others; though no man likes to expose his domestic souters. This estimate shall be made out as if I now lived as I did live until lately; for I wish it perfectly un-derstood that, as well for the sake of private economy as the public benefit, I now abstain from many imported articles which I hitherto-used, and always give a preference to domestic commodities.

My family, at this time, consists of myself and wife, two sons grown up, two small do, two daughters and one apprentice lad; nine persons to feed and clothe; also of five others. (making fourteen in all) to furnish with victuals. We do not keep much company, tho' always glad to see our friends; and live plentifully but plainly. The amount of taxes which I should have to pay, if those persons were clothed and subsisted exclusively on such foreign goods as the people are accustomed to consume, is thus ascertained.

ARTICLES FOR CLOTHING, &c. ONE YEAR.

Showing the amount of the custom house valuation, or the cost of the commodities paid to foreigners, and the amount of taxes levied thereon for the support of the government of the United States:

	Doll.	Dolls.
For merch and 2 e dest sons. 1 clack cost and 2 pair pan		
ta'o na eaca-12 y da elota. at 4 dollars,	.5 OC	12 00
Five yards cloth, as the average consumption for over coats, Se at 3 dollars. Summer wear, for the same of	15 Or	3 75
persons, including abovesting stockings, neck cloths. &c &c. a: 5 dolls, each, Entire ciothing except linen.)	24 00	6 00
aftertwo younge some and	45 00	11 25
Articles of apparel cacept le neu for 3 females, at 2, each	60 00	15 00
About 70 vds 1 * n for 9 per sons, at 30 cts per yd 15 per cent duty	21 00	3 15
Household goods,—such as ca: pets, sheetings, iron and brass wares, &c. 182 lbs coffee, (31-2 per week,)	30 00	7 53
20 cents cost, 5 cents duty	36 40	9 10
416 lbs sigar (8 lbs per week) 7 cents cost, 3 duty, 40 lbs, white (or loaf,) for va-	29 12	12 48
rious purposes, say at 8 cts.	3 20	
13 lbs, tea / 1.4 lb. per week / 20 gals, wine and spirits for all purposes.	7 50	
Salt, spices, glass and erocke ry wares, and all minor ar- ticles	2000	

The calculation of the amount paid to foreigners and of the taxes paid to governm nt, is built upon an average of the facts that belong to the several articles, and in no case, it is presumed, does the amount given vary considerably from that really paid.

359 22 103 03

Now, let any head of a family living in a city or large town, or of others in the country who live after the manner of the people in the towns, circfully examine the preceding estimate, and compare its different items with their own consumption, and they will not believe that the general aggregate is too large. It is freely admitted, that a part of the amount is made up of luxuries, but they are such as are in common use, and have grown into comfortable necessaries through habit. This I know, that there are many private families in which not one fourth as much labour is performed as by myself, and in mine. and whose means do not appear to be so good as my own, in which double the amount of my estimate is consumed or wasted; though others, with more ample means, may consume less. We do not pretend to any thing that, in any manner, belongs to scyle or high life; but it has so far pleased Providence, that we have had a bed for a friend, and something for him to eat, and drink while he tarried with us. I do not see any thing that appears extravagant, except in wine, &c. but I verily believe that one fourth of the whole quantity assumed as the consumption of the year, has been used as purely medicinal in my family; and of this I am perfectly convinced that the amount of tax stated is much less than I have really paid. -Nothing is said of hats and shoes, &c. which might as well be imported as clothe and most cottons, nor of my segars (for I smoke many) on which the rax would be not much less than eight dollars per annum, if they were foreigns but this tax is saved by importations of tobacco, and the giving up of its manufacture to domestic labour. (To be continued.)

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EU-ROPB.

An arrival at Norfolk, has ena bled our faithful and attentive cor-respondent Mr. W. G. Lyford, to respondent Mr. W. G. Lyford, to of European News. The disastrons conclusion of the revolution in Naples, appears to be fully confirmed; but other causes of interstill exists, which will continue to give interest to the expected news from that quarter of the globe. [Fed. Gaz.

By the brig Edward, Capt. Smith, from Leith, I have received Edinburgh papers to the 9th, containing London dates to the 6th April, two days fater than those by the Amity and Hector, at New York. I embrace the short space allotted me, before the steam boat starts, to give you a summary of their contents.

The Paris papers of the 3d April contain the sequel of the accounts relative to the submission of the Capital, and some of the principal fortresses of the kingdom of Naples, to the Austrians, without a demon stration of resistance. On the 23d March, a column of the Austrian army entered the capital, and defiled before the king's palace, in presence of the Regent, the Duke of Calabria, and his brother the Prince of Salerno. On the same day, the Prince Regent published, in the form of a Proclamation, a letter from the king dated at Florence on the 19th. In this letter his majesty attributes the evils that have befallen the people, to the blind obetinacy of the Revolutionists. A roval ordinance was promulgated in the king's name, on the 24th, appoint ing a provisional government. The Prince, Duke of Calabria, who has hitherto exercised the fuctions of royalty, is not named among the persons who are to administer it. so that it is to be presumed his authority and influence has fallen with the revolution.

Telegraphic advices were also received at Paris on the 30th April, stating, that on the evening of the 24th ult. the Lazzaroni assembled tumultuously in the streets, and would have executed summary vengeance upon all the Carbonari who could be found, had not their designs been frustrated by the Austrians-on the following day tranquility was entirely restored.

No distinct information had been received as to the progress of affairs throughout the north and northwest of Piedmont, or as to the operations of Gen. Latour about Novara. It was said that a declaration of the three Potentates of Aus. tria, Russia, and Prussia, against Naples, would be shortly published.

Some serious disturbances have taken place at Genoa; and although it is said tranquility had been again restored; yet the same accounts aids, that "the storm threatens evils, and things have occurred which exasperated the people to such a pitch that we have passed three very bad days indeed." the 23d March, the people laid hold of the Governor by force, and dragged him into the city, but they saved his life, and put him into prison, in order, they said to be adjudged by a council of war. On the 22d common and grape shot were fired on the people, a thing never seen before in any revolution in Genoabut the wounded and killed were confined altogether among the soldiery and themselves, and order was established again in a few days

A considerable sensation was caused in London on the morning of the 6th ult. by a story put into circulation of an insurrection in the Ionian Islands, connected with alarming projects on the part of Russia. It appeared, after strict inquiry, that the report originated on a letter received in town announcing the rising of the Greeks at Odessa. -This insurrection is of the most formidable kind.

Explanations have taken place between the British and Russian governments, relative to the passing of the Dardanelles, by a Russian fleet, (the British government, as well as the Ottoman Porte, protest. ing against it;) but nothing is said to have occurred to interrupt the harmony and good understanding of the two governments.

Gen. Pepe, the famous insurgent, (as the Paris papers call him.) embarked on the 21st March, on board a vessel prepared for his flight, carrying with him 200,000 Neapolitan ducats. "It is thus that those revolutionary chiefs-those magnanimous patriots, when they have thrown their country into confusion, accomplices, fly, and carry with neiro, all welt.

them the spoils of the country

have betrayed. The Lyons Journal of the 29th, says, accounts arrived here, announce, that the Prince Regent has returned to Turin, at the head of the troops commanded by General Latour, and that the insurgents have thrown themselves into the citadels of Turin and Alessandria. -It is added, that the wishes of the nation are to recall Victor Emanuel to his capital." The house of Lords had not tak-

en up the Catholic Bill on the 6th

April. The Manchester Cotton trade. in spring patterns, were never know to be greater-and the Iron trade is so improving in Straffordshire, Shropshire and South Wales, that it has already advanced twenty shillings a ton, and a prospect of forther advancement.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 24.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN Electoral Ticket for Prince George's NICHOLAS SNOWDEN. GEORGE SEMMES.

For Somerset. THOMAS K. CARROLL. Col. THOMAS DASHIELL. Assembly Ticket for Somerset,

Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Ballard, John Waters.

> For the Maryland Gazette. Ole to the Neapol tans.

Oh! dastard race, that dared to stand. The champson of a notice carrie. Oh! dastard race, that raised 45 hand, Far Irections and the rigin of laws. How dar'd ye left to it deating roles. And far don't secred name impress Upon 8 brand—a land but choice. For sowardier and worthlessness.

For newardier and worth teamers.

Say not, ye craven, any more:
That ancient Rome's o'er towering God
World hurf his but from share to shore
And melt the tyrant's irou rod.
The spirits of your parted great
Have left your recreating mends of hate
Which hard the few to face,
And wonder hearts fike you should say:
The sword of Brutus they would sway.

Ye will be a supported to the say to the say to the say to the say.

The resist,—and many a noble heart.

Best proudly up with undeer start,
And many a noble eye flashed fire,
And many a noble worth shalled fire,
And many a noble worthy hand
Rubb'd the deep rust off from his brand,
And wasted for the signal given
When Eurupe's blood-stained shackles riven;
Upon her hisodhound tyrants hut'ld
Shou'd fire her and with her the wo.ld.

Should free her and with her the wo.ld.

It was a noble glorious dream
Should of its return in inkind redeem.

And pince up man, as God's deere.

Monget equals one—'congest freemen free:
Oh! that the hope our bosom chertsh'd.

Had ne'er it un'd the distons' gloom.

Ere that its sacred flowe had perished
And perish'd too, in such a tornh.
Oh! 'that is hosted flowe had perished
And perish'd too, in such a tornh.
Oh! 'that of hous the viral stream
Had wash'd 'the field where freedom lies,
The mangled corne—the cyn's last gleam
Of thousands been it obsequies.
That crery free man e'er his breath
Was pressed out in his latest gasp,
Had erded a foe and mingled death
Confounded them within his grasp.
Then might the few who are remain
Stand croudly with a steadfast eye
And 'earless say "Look to you plain,
"Ye cannot conquer—we can die!"

Hat freedom's last consoling thought,

Hat freedom's last contoling thought, he towers) fire, that clear a'd her fate, our cowardies has crushed to nought the curve of each free-born soil.

That down you to persition,

to despot's pittless control.

To every conquering stave's decision:
And all the lowers of oppression
And all the working laugh of scorn;
And to the covard's mean confession
Of shierman. Of abjectness—when go ded, torn by the relatilist scance, he looks in vain You friendship, buy or avenging hour And super, only wrongs the chain

And unpet nelly wrongs the chain Whose cault'ring links his flesh derour.

And who are they whose banners fly O'er Capua's walls o'er Naples' bay! Is the three coldured flag rais ed high, And do its veried unit display. The conquest of the Gaul!

No deeper, Jeeper's your fall—
Ye shall again not wear the chain, Of him who with begunding art.

Knaw how to sooth where he gave pain. The towring in nell's whose word bade start. To life the gratidear of your clime, Who white he regard the itear delusion. Of your bersiek ancient time. Bade rise—Hit, who with proud profusion hirewed benefits, and with a glory so brilliant decked your ratural breed. As made us hope that modern story. Would tell of you some Homan deed, this you are not—the lording host. In one whom with it wp hate, you seefin, O'stranges is to that hates you most. From him your counter's entrait form than your counter's entrait form than your counter's entrait form May never hope for nowleng care. He et a to restage and will gripe. The putting from the gammings of despairs. Now will submission's abject praying wipe From your devoted hears the crime. That you have done the upon the brows. I hat you have dared his wrath in rouse And tears and waitings soon thall chyin Your requirem—while upon the brows. Of those which the relenties, the Has called before his judgment cost, heri times and the wratiful throe. Now vainty for the first time meet.

Perchance you thought to buy his grace By deep submission's abject prayet!
Then turn thy hope deluded race. To this waiting of dispare!
It is desel, blad only that can clear. The both stann of thy offence,
The both stann of thy offence,
The this distant of thy offence,
The this outhing supplicating tear. The tyrist wangeance move relents.
'Till round the realistic table stage.
Corne 'pon corne in custical leaped.
'Till his lest sangularsy rage.
The boody harvest ee, ped.

But happy, happy were your fate Wire blood the only vengennee sout Tho Alva's ghost in Judg-ment rate And have presented. The 'Alva's ghost in Judgement sate and intercence availed you neight. But darker yet shall be vougaboom. And deeper yet your fell damantom: The youthful mad whose my khom shees brighter in your fair evention, whall were pier henour, the base poil of awage race and stranger's lusts, were tunnerned shall leave your soil. And homour crumble thindpit. Then may your land refine its fruit And should it tree prototion. And for and triend and man and brute that it is the prototion of the dark confusional, and every prayer to heaven tent. Recoil a curse from thence. Thus may ye stand a monument Of regal mercy and of imputence.

May 10, 10gt, May 16, 1881.

Constellation Frigate. - By the Canada from Buenos Ayres, arrived here yesterday, a letter is received from Capt. Ridgely of the Constellation, dated at St. Jago de Chili, February 15th, which states the arrival of that ship at Valparaiso on and drawn down vengeance on their the 4th, in 44 days from Rio Ja-

Of Rio Janeiro, Mar "We arrived here on if 91 days from Manills. Salled for Ganton 24th Nov. and Manilla Dec. and left our buisness there settled, (the massacres) and driven off hastily by the distress disease, which was raging with gre fury through the laland; it founds way on board our ship, and on the 7th we lost the boatswain, and each five days succeeding, four five hands were committed to il deep, having survived the attack a few hours. Thirty three died is fore we cleared Java Head, all of che lers morbus; sixty-five of our ore have departed this life since wells the United States. The scent made its appearance near the Lap of Good Hope, and there are 30 m the sick-list to-day, but the disorder s decreasing; being short-liander we are shipping men here. Mr Son ter and family returned in the ship. Mr. Thompson, who it as board, came in the Congress from Canton. The Macedonian frigue is expected here every day,"

The Congress was expected to sail for Norfolk on the 2d of April

Captain Woodhouse of the big George-Town Packet, amived at Philadelphia from Rio Janeiro brought the following note from Capt. Henley of the U. S. frigue Congress.

U. S. frigate Congress, Harberst Rio de Janeiro, March M. Captain Henley's compliments capt. Woodhouse, and requestite he will cause the following reput to be made of the U.S. frigate Cos gress, on his arrival in the U. Sute

At Rio de Janeiro, the U. S. fa gate Congress, J. D. Henley, La from China, via Manilla. Arring at Rio on the 6th March, for the purpose of obtaining supplies, haring a number of her men sick of scure and dysentery: and expect in for Norfolk, about the 1st April

Captain Henley and all the office well, except the commanding dut of marines. Accept my best wishes for and

The population of Louisianma mounts to 143,309. The city all parish of New-Orleans contain

and pleasant passage.

41,352.

U. S. Schr. Lynx .- Serious prehensions are entertained for safety of this vessel. She sie from St. Marys, under the comas of Lieut. Comdt. Madison, or 21st of January last, bound de for Jamaica-The U. S. schr. Ne such, Lieut. Turner, was at James a about the 1st of April, at 166 time the Lynx had not arrived, if

has she since been heard of-[Charleston Courie.

Bangor, (Me.) May 10. Earthquake, On Saturday le the midst of a cold the midst of a cold of snow, wind and rain and morning thus far had been my and tempestuous-between and 8 o'clock A. M. our atten was arrested by a heavy ramb
which was immediately followe
a shock, loud as the heaviest o
der, which seemed to be crus
in the roof of the house. Don
windows were on the jat, the
houses shock to as In terms into houses shook, so as in some into glass from the shelves. The went off us it came on with a be rumbling. The direction as new can be ascertained, was from to SE.

Belfast, (Maine) May On the evening of Friday has severe storm of wind, rain, but snow commenced in this phase which continued until More morning. On the morning of turday, at about half pass 7 of there was a shock of an earthque which lasted about 20 seconds shook buildings, furniture, &c. ry perceptibly. Seven miles, of this, the earth trembled, the noise appeared like distinued. At Camden 18 miles tant, we learn, it was more vis than here. It was also sotice Castine and Bucksport.

letter wit for his he "Since I'l ave visited raversing, c ry between he time I d, and than various ut the mo nd its envi atisfy my de nately acqua ng beauties. post lovely ity teeming nriched wi enius, affor tudents of h ne arta; an were, fre arth, and ished view les, Kalls of he utensila nd literatur ar distant ave birth t eresting fic rated poets hich becar ith their re influenced its of think

The following the cian of the

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be attractio induce hores. Th narian, the e Connoisi ant employ teresting k tv as you difices, risi ney reach th lmo, is tru owever, di at finding hly except hd the gen splaying a re. The eserves all ve been l argin is fr little tov

> ne uninterr Vervius, ne continu. moke or fla te side. (ine clad C right ar tentum. ur is part ands—Ca the mor rmerly su s and Pro

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cil of a Naples. pr, reciti using th nch, and re in their ct a third processio m head to es only b The litt wded wi at full ir asses sellers

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olent, estition e goes ys make m atran rge onc ofately n ordin catiere? lice a t nds, is thing rce rec e been n, that

at me.

the following interesting of his its environs is extracted from a letter written by a gentleman travelling in the south of Enrope for his health, in the year 1819;

"Since I left the United States, I have visited Malaga and Gibraltar, raversing, on horseback, the counry between them; Palermo and its avirons, in Sicily and Naples.he time I passed in the three forner places was longer than I wishhe various objects of curiositynt the month devoted to Naples nd its environs was inadequate to stisfy my desire for becoming intinately acquainted with its interestng beauties. A delicious climate and ertile soll; nature arrayed in the nost lovely and terrific features; a ity teeming with population and ariched with the productions of enius, affording equal scope to the tudents of human nature and of the ne arts; another city, bursting, as were, from the bowels of the arth, and estibiting to the asto. ished view, the habitations, temles, Halls of justice, theatres, tombs, he utensils, furniture, ornaments nd literature, of men of other and or distant ages; the land which ave birth to some of the most inresting fictions of the most celerated poets of antiquity-fictions hich became closely interwoven ith their religion, and consequenty influenced their moral and ha its of thinking: These are some of he attractions which Naples offers, induce strangers to visit her hores. The naturalists, the antiparian, the moral Philosopher and e Connoisseur, may all find abunant employments, and of the most teresting kind. The view of the iy as you approach it-its white difices, rising above each other, till bey reach the castled height of St. lmo, is truly beautiful. You are, owever, disappoints on entering st finding the streets (one or two hly excepted) narrow and dirty. nd the generality of the buildings is laying a ball taste in architectire. The ball in which it stands, eserves all the encomiums that we been bestowed upon it. Its argin is fringed with a succession little towns, which almost form he uninterrupted line.

Vervius, with its double peak, ne continually pouring forth ashes, moke or flame. These on the oppo-ite side. On its less is the fertile, ine clad Campania elice; and on s right are the mountains of So. entum. The mouth of the har ur is partly closed by three small ands-Capreae, once the retreat the monster Tiberius: Ischia, rmerly subject to volcanic erupti s and Procida.

No place, perhaps, would afford

ch a variety of subjects for the

Naples. Here ands a comic

or, reciting some humorous tale,

using the most ludicrous grima-

nd gesticulations-there, a

nd buggar, singing a doleful bal-

th the tinkling of a guitar .-

nch, and is puppets, who reign

re in their reatest splendour, at-

tt a third party. Directly is seen procession of Monks, covered m head to foot with white linen, is only being left for the eyes.—
The little one house vehicles, bwded with four persons, and got at full speed; peacents, with it asses loaded with vecetables; sellers of fruit macazeni and

sellers of fruit, macaroni and akets: priests, soldiers and citi-sall unite in composing a scone

is probably without paralled -

ery expression of countenance,

ry peculiarity of form, every

vement of muscle, and every va

ty of group, is here exhibited .-

e 40,000 Lazaroni, said to have

n one laying about the streets,

knowing what would be their

iter at night, or their means of

poort, the next day, have, in a state measure on populated. The pole are usually haracterized as olent, dissipated ignorant and

eratitious, and my little experi-

e goes to confirm it. They al-

ys make a practice of extorting

m atrangers. On disputing a

ge once at a coffee-house, I was

ofately told therit was greater

n ordinary, because I was tun

estiere"-a atranger. The first

vice a traveller receives from his

inds, is usually, not to purchase

rce recollect an instance where I

been in the power of a Neapo-

thing himself and I really

and accompanying his voice

as the streets

LYNX .- Serious entertained for te vessel. She nick under the common dt. Madison, or y last, bound he U. S. schr. No t of April, at which had not arrived, to en heard of Charleston Courie.

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Packet, arrived at

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very day,"

or, (Me.) May 10.

On Saturday is
d a smart shock of this place. It was a cold E hus far had beens estuous-between A. M. our atte by a heavy ramble mediacely follows as the heaviest the emed to be crus the house. Doct on the jar, and so as in some inti down crockers shelves. The came on with a be ne direction as new ained, was from N

t, (Maine) May of wind, rain, be enced in this paining of wind, rain, be n the morning of about 20 seconds ngs, furniture, ku ly. Seven miles a earth trembled appeared like dist t Camden 18 mile on, it was more the li was also sotice Bucksport

their drivers. The suit was brought for the recovery of a prokage, con-taining bank bills to considerable amount, which had been entrusted to the care of the driver, to be care ried from Northampton to Springfield and which somehow or other was lost. It was contended by the counsel for the defendant, that she proprietors of the stage were not accountable for the accident, but the court held a different opinion, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

Larceny .- A curious case of Lar-ceny occurred a few days ago in the municipal Court of Boston, A man named Chas. Perry was put to the bar charged with atealing certain articles of farniture belonging to Eliza Mac Gilvery, who was represented by the counsel for the commonwealth to be a young woman, who had been led by her affection for the prisoner to consent to become his wife-that the day was fixed for the nuptials, a house hired, and the articles mentioned in the indictment which belonged to the bride, placed in it. No sooner was this done than her faithless swain caused the furniture to be carried to an auction room, and converted into money for his own use. The lady having now made some farther enquiries respecting her intended helpmate, ascertained that he was already a married man, and had served an apprenticeship of three years in the state prison.

In defencest was stated among other things by the counsel for the prisoner, that there was a view of the case which would ensure his acquittal, and rather possle the jury to determine which of the two, the prosecutrix or the defendant was the worst character. The counsel for the government had drawn in glow ing colours the picture of a young and interesting female, the victim of her sensibilities, and a prey to the artifices of an insinuating and unfeeling sharper. He had represented her as yielding in an incautious moment to the soothing flatteries of the defendant-but when the whole testimony was apread before the court and jury, it would be found that these were not the first accents of love which had saluted her earsnot the only blandishments with which she had been assailed, for she had then living an affectionate husland, who was within the walls of the court house, and would in a momeat be on the stand to prove the marriage, claim his wife, establish his title to all the endearments which it was in her power to bestow, and trip up the present indictment alleging the property in the goods to be in Eliza Mac Gilvery, when they should have been alleged to be the property of John Mac Gilvery, her husband.

The fact of her marriage having been proved by the best testimony in the world that of her husband, the Judge. Dawes, remarked to the Jury that the prisoner must be acquitted. But upon this case he could not help observing, that though the sentiment of the great dramatic po. et might be true, that

"All the word's a stage. And all the men & women merely players." yet he hoped and believed, notwithstanding the specimens before him, that they did not all ACT alike. Advocate

From the New-York Commercial Adverliser, April 26.

Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Society.

Yesterday afternoon this Society celebrated their Fourth Anniversary at St. Paul's Chapel. About eleven hundred male and female scholars were present, and seated in the lower part of the Chapel .-The galleries were filled with spectators.

The schools in connexion with this society are thirteen. Total number of scholars 1244, who are under the charge of 138 auperintendente and teachers.

It appears from the report, that great improvements have been made by the scholars during the past year, and the Superintendents & Teachers have pleasing reflections, that their labours have not been in vain. To have given, says be report, a favourable bias to me e than 1000 dispositions, and to be a confirmed the principles of virtue in a thousand that he has not attempted to minds, a s work which Heaven will approve and bless,

-Nationly with the voyage displ our flag, and protects our commerce, along the coasts and in the seas visited, but will afford a noble specimen of our power and modetation wherever the vessel may go; It may be expected the Franklin will, before her return, site analyigate the globe. During her durie, there will be great spape for maritime observations by naturalists. servations by naturalists. The op-portunities for making observations in zoology, botany, and mineralogy. will be no less advantageous. There is the most solid assurance that the able and intelligent commander, the friend of science, will give every practicable facility to such researches. There never was so good and favourable an occasion for young gentlemen to embark in an enterprize of great promise. Valuable discoveries may be anticipated, and new and rare productions from the countries visited be brought home. Protection, aubsistence, the means of prosecuting inquiries, and the fame & honour resulting therefrom, are all presented to the qualified persons who aspire to this high destination .- N. Y. Gaz.

Extracted of a letter, dated

Havana, April 28. "The United States sloop of war Horner arrived here on the 22d inst. from New York; the officers and crew are in excellent bealth, and the little ship in fine order. A large convoy of vessels bound for Cadiz sailed from this port this morning. The frigate, which ac companies them, has some millions of hard Spanish dollars on board .-The privateers or patriot gentlemen will stand some chance of filling their pockets. They will, however. have to fight hard, as the vessels are all armed. They are impudent enough to come within eight of Moro Castle. The Hornet will sail in a few days for Pensacola, and will touch here on her return to the United States.

Extract of another letter dated, "Havana, April 30.

"The U. States Corvette John Adams is in port with Col. Ferbes on board, to sail in a few days for Pensacola."

The U. S. frigate Constitution, sailed from Boston on Sunday last, for the Mediterranean, by the aid of her propelling machinery .- Passengers, Capt. Elton, of the Navy, and Mr. Schea, U. S. Comi for Genoa.

Charleston, May 8.

Grat Freshet .- We learn from a belown: that the Saltketcher has overhowed, so as to render the road passable with great difficulty for four miles. Tupelo bridge is carried away, and the southern mail has been compelled to change is route.

There has been an excessive fresh in the Combahee. Of thousand acres belonging to two gentlemen, have been entirely inundated and much injured. A good dea will have to be panted over. All the plantations on the over have surfered proportionably Such a tresh has not been known in that quarter, it is said, for many years.

Hall Storm .- A gentleman from Waltel borough, also informs, that a very levere hall storm visited that neighbourhood on Saturday night. The hall was uncommonly large, and lad done great damage to all the crops. The trees were literally stripped of their leaves.

From the Connecticut Courant.

Messrs. Goodwins.
It may be gratifying to the friends

of Missions to inform them, that the superintendant of the union mission, to the Ossage lation, in a letter to his parents, dated Feb. 20th 1821, writes, "That they arrived safe at Union, Arkanas Territory, the trace of their distination, on the 18th, and that the health of the mission family had much improved; that the place appeared very pleasant and agreeable; that they had an interview with some of the Osages. One of their chiefs, and several others, have paid them a visit, and appear well; that it was not then decided whether they should go to war with the Cherokees. Should this be the case, the missionary family had no

mongat other legicles, its bequeath-ed to the Orphan Asylum of Phils. delahia, the sum of \$4000; to the First Presbyterian Church, in aid of their poor funds, \$4000; to the Bible Society \$1000; and to the Pennsylvania Hospital \$300.

Montreal, May 91 Alexander McKenzie, E.q. left this vity last Sunday morning in one of the North West Cances, in order to convey into the interior the news of the anion of the two fur companies, and the disparches on that subject, received from Fredand. —A person well informed in hat trade, has told us that the future quantity of goods sent hence to the Indian Countries, will, in consequence of the union, not amount to more than one third of the past.

New York, May 17. The Court of Enquiry in the case of Commodore Barron adjourn this day till the first of July, for the purpose of obtaining additional testimony from persons residing at a dis-

Sugar Maple .- A Mr. Levi Russell, near Rochester in this state, has made this spring, from nine trees, one hundred and seventy pounds of excellent sugar, and one pound & three quarters of molasses, which would not grain. We have had considerable experience in making sugar from the juice of the maple, in former times ourselves; but we never knew a yield equal to this. Three or four pounds from a tree, in a season, is generally considered doing very well .- V. paper.

Early Polatoes .- A gentleman on Monday last, showed us potatoes of this year's growth considerably larger than a hen's egg. He observes that he has several pecks large enough to dig .- Newburyport Her.

> Bardstown, Ken. April 23. EARTHQUAKE.

The shock of an earthquake was sensibly felt at Vincennes, Indiana, Shawnee-town, Illinois, and Clarksville, Tennessee, on the 24th March, at or about the same time, which awoke and started from their beds many people. The vibration lasted from five to ten minutes, and passed off with a rumbling noise from cast to West.

Punning Dialogue .- Soip the tailor was pronounced a fellow great capability, a gentleman of hapur-able habits, and always swits every one. The shoemaker bristled upat this, and waxed exceeding wroth; swore the tailor was but a hulf souled fellow, and that it was easy to shew he was not cut out for a gentleman. The choler of the tailor was up in a minute; he swore by his thimble he would never pocket such an insult, but would baste any man who dared repeavit - Honest Crispin said he was determined to give the tailor no quarters, and vowed he would lose his all but he would gain his ends; he resolutely held on to the last. and on his threating to backstrup his enemy, the tailor was obliged to sicer off, declaring at the same time he would have him bound over .

Copy of a hand-bill stuck up in several parts of the city of Dublin, July 31.

"This is to certify, that I Daniel O.Flannagen, am not the person that was tarred and feathered by the liberty mob on Tuesday lastand I am ready to give 20 guineas to any man that will lay me 50, that I am the other man that goes by my Daniel O'Flannaghan.

A bet was made on the late election, of a Cake of Gingerbread of the following dimensions:--ten feet long, two feet two inches wide, and two inches thick, containing forty three feet four inches broad bra-sure. The cake was baked by Wa. Baratow, of this town.

[Providence paper.

It appears by the returns of the two-penny post office, that the number of letters transmitted on last Valentine's day, exceeded the usual average by no less than 200,000. andon paper.

of Annapolis, That the By-Law en-titled. A By-law to provide for the Sorking of Wells and Erecting Pompa be and the same is hereby

A BY LAW To provide for a new assessment of the Real and Personal Property in the city of Annapolis and the precincts thereof.

1. Be it established and ordained by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of Annapolis and the authority of the same, That Jacob H. Slemaker, Daniel Hart and James Straw, be and they are hereby appointed as-sessors to assess and value the real and personal property in this city and the precincts thereof.

2. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the said assessors shall in all cases proceed and be governed by the provisions of the By passed April 15, 1819, envitled, A by-law imposing a tax on the real and personal property within the city of Annapolis and the precincts there-

f and to assess and value the same. 3. And be it further established and ordained by the authority aforesaid. That if any person or persons shall offend against the provisions of the By-Law entitled as aforesaid, such person or persons shall be sulject to the pains and penalties therein directed.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, May 14, 1821.

The principal gives notice that he is about to institute Public Examination one which will be held on the first Saturday of each month. The Trustees of the Seminary and the Fathers and Guardians of the Students are hereby invited to attend. The business will always commence at 9 o'clock.

Anxious to obtain the most efficient help and the most respectable testimony, the Principal earnestly solicits the attendance and assistance of all Graduates of this or of other Colleges, who may reside within sconvenient distance. It is not containable that any persons, except known scholars and such as have received academical ho-nours, should be requested to take an active part in the examinations.

For Sale,

AT A VERY LOW PRICE, ICE OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY. Apply to the subscriber.

Benjamin Mead.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intends teaching the French Language, every morning from

to 2 c'clock at his school room. Terms of tuition \$10 per quarter. Gentlemen wishing to learn the language will please to apply to

Charles T. Flusser.

TO RENT.

THE SHOP ON CHURCH-SRRET, Lately occupied by Mr. NICHOLAS J. WATKINS. It a well calculated for a Tailor, for a S. Store, or an office.
Possession will be given on the 17th of June. The stand is equal to any in the city being nearly opposite to Mr. James Williamson's Hotel, and directly on the corner of the alley leading thence to the state house. For terms apply to WILLIAM COE.

May 24.

GEORGE WATTS,

INFORMS HIS FRIENDS and the public in general, that he has opened a Grocery in the stand former. ly occupied by Mr. Absalom Ridgely, near the market, on Corn-Hill street, where he offers groceries at the most-reduced prices for eash. Coru, rye, wheat, oats, butter, lard, bacon, eggs, and chickens, will be received in exchange for groceries. He is thankful for past favours, and hopes that his friends and a generous public will not entirely neglect him.

May 10 Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Appe Arundel county, letters of administration de bonis non on the parsonal estate of Thomas Callahan, late of said county, deceased. All persons having flaims against said estate, are requested to produce them, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

Sant, Jugund. A.lm'r. D. B. N.

On application of Benjamin doministrator of Kinsey Hance, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is or the notice required dered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said decased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six suc-Beam, and Maryland Gazette, of Au-

W. Smith Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber of Calvert coun ty, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the person al estate of Kinsey Hance, late of Calvert county, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by lav be excluded from all benefit of the said estate, -tiiven un 'er my hand this 24th day of February 1821.

Lenjamin Hance. Adm'r. of Kinsey Hance.

Dissolution of Partnership. The partnership heretofore existing bet veen George and John Barber has been mutually dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle, other by bond or note, and those who have claims are requested to present them for payment to Grorge Barber, who is authorised to adjust the concerns of said firm.

George Barber. John T. Burber.

The public are informed, that their Packets will run as usual Merchants and others, who send tionds, &c. are requested to designate particularly the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where to be sent. They will not be responsible for letters sent in the nackets, but every attention will be paid to their delivery

They have an Extra SCHOONER, which will take and carry Freights to and from any port in the Chesapeake BAY.

The editors of the Federal Gazette and American Baltimore, are request ed to insert the above once a week for six weeks, and grand their accounts to this office. May 17.

SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM O.HARA.

Having understood that a report is circulating of his having declined being a Candidate for the office of sheriff. takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begs the public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, as he isstill, and nerns to coptinge a Candid to for their suffrages for the above appointment, and respectfully solicits their votes. March 29.

Neic and Cheap Goods.

W. Bryan & Co.

Have just received a choice selection

Spring and Summer Goods, Which they will sell very low for eash. Persons wishing to procure bargains, will find it to their advantage to give

The Agricultural Society of

Maryland Will hold their semi annual meeting on the second Wednesday of June on the second Wednesday of June next, at 10 o'clock, at the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Jie son, near the city of Annapolis, belonging to Mr. Nicholas Brewer, jun. Those who are disposed to promote Agricultural Improvement, are invited to attend this meeting; and those who may have any articles fit for exhibition, such as good Cattle, Sheep, Cows & Calves, Horses, Implements of Husbandry, Household Manufactures, Samples of good Tobac co. and fine Vegetables, are requested to exhibit them!

A PLOUGHING MATCH

Of one eighth of an acre of ground a-gainst time, to be competed for by pairs of Oxen. Jorses, or Mules, each team to be driven and the Plough held by one man, and urrows not less then four inches in depth. To the best Team at Pleughing, the Judges will award such premium se they may ing premiums, are to take into view not only the time but the quality of the work.

It is requested, that all persons infending to offer for premiums, report the animals and other objects of prenium, to Mr. Christopher Jackson in Annipolis, ten days before the day of sline, that the requisite previous prerestion may be made for their cocep-

NOTICE.

on to the Judges of Anne Are county court, at the next September established as a public road, which the farm of the late Capt. Warker, and creases Deep Run, and so on until it intersects, the public road which leads o Cragge's Forry. Tobias Reynolds.

lam6m.

Notice is hereby Given,

That the subscriber has state del county, letters of administration on the persone lestate of William Wootton. late of said county creased. All persons having claims against the said estale are he eby requested to present them legally authenticated, and those indebted to make immediate carment William William Adm'r.

South River Bridge Cempany. Notice is hereby given to the Stock holders in the South River Bridge Company, that an instalment of Two Dollars on each Share of Stock by them respectively held, is required to be paid to the Treasurer of the said Company, on Monday the 4th day of nest;-And a further instalment of T. REE Dollars on each Share, on Monday the 2d day of July next.

By the Act of Incorporation, any Stockholder who shall fail to pay any instalment which shall at any time be called for, for the space of one month, shall forfeit the sum or sums before paid by him on his Stock, to the use of the said Corporation, and shall also forfeit his right to said Stock; and the President and Directors shall have power to sell said Stock for the use of said Corporation, and if any forfeited Stock shall not produce on sale a sum sufficient to discharge the balance due thereon, and the expences of sale, the said delinquent Stockhol der shall remain liable for the balance duc .- By order of the President and Directors.

Tho Franklin, Treasurer. May 17

FOR SALE.

On a liberal credit, about 1000 acres of land, situated in Caroline county, about one half of which are cleared the rest in wood, and white oak timber. equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shewn to persons wishing to purchase by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living there-

Also the FARM on which Mr. N Saulabury resides, situated in Tuckahoe Neck. (Caroline County.) This farm contains about five hundred acres of land about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent mill seat thereon,

On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed from incumbrances.

Richard Loockerman,

Just Published THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

December Session, 1820. And for Sale at this office

Price-31 50.

April 12.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arandel County Orphans Court.

April 19th, 1821.

On application by petition of Otho Welch, administrator with the will annexed, of John Welch, late of Anne Arundel county, decessed, it is ordered that he give the notice remired by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be pullished once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks in the Maryland Gazetta Thomas H. Hall, Reg. Willi, A. A. C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber of Anue-Arundel county, hatl, obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Md. letters of administration with the will annex. ed, on the personal estate of John Welch, late of Anne Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of December next, they may otherwise by law be ex cluded from all be efit of said estate Given onder my hand this 19th day of April, 1821.

Otho Welch, Adm't, With the will annexed.

A CARD.

JAMES F. BRICE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, of his dwelling house, and nearly op-posite the public circle. Annapolis May 10, 1821.

Dissolution of Partinership.

The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by motival consent, all persons having claims against said firm are to quested to present them to either of the onbeenbers, who are duly authorized to present and pay all debts due the subscribers, who are duly attra-ried to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. Those indebt-ed to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account, are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before tet April 1821 at April 1821.

William Warfield, David Ridgely, The basiness will be conducted in future under the firm of

D. Ridgely, & Co.

Who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries, And who respectfully solicit a conti nuance of the custom of their friends and the public.

New Arrangement of Days.



THE STEAM BUAT MARYLAND,

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month -But afterwards she will take her rattes as follows: On Sunday the first of April, she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock. and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2°o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, and returns by Annapolis to Easton at 6 o'clock, the same evening: And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and by the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saurday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore; touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carriages. Passen gers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expe ditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be out on board, and arrive in Philadel.

phia the next morning by 9 o'clock. All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore.

March 22 Clement Vickurs.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of vendition ex-pones to me directed from Anno Arundel county court, will be offered at public sale, on Thursday Arundel county court, will be offered at public sale, on Thursby, the 24th day of May instant, at 12 offices, at Mr. James Hunter's eyern in the city of Annapolis, all the right, title and interest, of Henry S. Hall, in and to a tract or parcels, and, lying and being in said county, composed of three tracts or particle tracts, viz: Middle Plantatic Horse Pasture and Neglect. Seized and taken as the property of said hall, and sold to satisfy a debt due Nignolas Watking of Thomas. Terms ignolas Watking of Thomas. Terms
ale cash.
May 3, 182
Cheriff A. A. county

ELYSIAN GARDEN

The public are respectfully informed that the garden lately occupied by L. Scott, at the south western extremity of this city, and adjuning the Bath Spring, is fitted up in handsome

A PLEASURE GARDEN.

and is now open for the accommodation of company. Th proprietors respectfully solicit the patronage of a li-beral public, and feel confidence in stating that no el ort will be wanting to afford comple satisfaction to those them with their visits. who may favou

They will ! op constantly on hand a supply of the best liquors wines, brandy, porter, ale, cider, or as well as punch, lemonade, Sec. in aangoreaa ctive seasons; all of superior qualities and on the most reasonable terms

Female Sunday School.

Sw.

The subscribers to the Female Sunday School, or those who wish to bethat the annual contribution of fifty cents is now due, and the subscription paper lodged at Mr. George Shaw's store, where all those disposed to contribute are requested the leave the May 10.

Cattle Show and For the Exhibition and

Sale of all kinds of Live Can Agricultural Implements, &c. &c. To be held on Thursday and Priday the 7th and 8th days of June next st the Manyland Tavens, four

miles from Baltimore, on the Fre-derick Torupike Road to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. on each day. be Committee appointed on behalf of the Maryland Agricultural Society," to make arrangements for a Castle Show and Fair, for the sale of Live Stock and Agricultural Implements, have resolved that said Show and Fair be held at the time and place above mentioned, and that the following Premiums be offered:

FOR HORSES, For the Stallion best calculated to improve our stock of ceach horses, a Silver 430 00 Pitcher valued at

or the Stallion best calculated to improve our stock of horses for the saddle and for general farming purpo-ses, a pair of Silver Goblets valued at

For the best Brood Mare, a Butter Boat "alued at ASSES & MULES. For the best Jacks Ass, a silver

Can, valued at For the best Jennett do do do For the best Mule of any age, a pair of Silver Goblets, valued at

10 00

25 00

10 00

NEAT CATTLE. For the best Ball not less than two years old, a pair of Silver Goblets, valued

For the best Milch Cow, a a pair of Silver Tumblers, valued at For the best yoke of woming Oxen, six Table Spoons,

valued at for the best Bul! Calf under two years old, a silver Can, valued at

For the best Cow Calf under two years old, a silver Cream Pot, valued at HOGS.

For the best Boar of any age, a Si,ver Goblet, valued at For the best breeding Sow, do.

SHEEP. For the best Ram of the pure Merino breed, a silver Can, valued at

For the best of any other breed, a silver Butter Ladle, valued at For the six hest fat Weathers. mode of feeding to be communicated-a silver Can,

The above premiums will be award. ed only for animals bred within the

State of Maryland, or the district of Columbia Four premiums are reserved to be distributed at the discretion of the so-

ciety, for objects not embraced under the above specifications, and which may yet appear worthy of distinction.

It is understood that whenever, serely from the want of competition any of the claimants might be consi deced entitled to a premium, yet if, in the opinion of the judges, the object so offered possesses no particular me rit, the judges shall have a right to withhold such premium, and the society may confer it in any other case at their

Persons intending to offer any species of Stock for Premium, are required to give notice thereof on or before the 6th day of June, either personally or by letter, addressed to John S SKINNER, Esq. Post Master, Baltimore -specifying the premium for which they propose to contend The appli cants will be he'd to a rigid compliance with this rule. The examination of every species of Stock by the judges, to be then appointed, will take place on the first day of exhibition, and the premiums be declared and delivered on the second day.

All persons, whether members or not, are at liberty to bring Stock, such as horses, mileb cows, working oxen, fat bullocks, hogs, sheep, &c. &c. &c. either as subjects for premium, or for sale, private or public-and an auctioneer will be employed by the Society to dispose of such as may be offered at public sale

C. RIDGLEY, of Hampton, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangement.

This is to give Notice,

.That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anni-Archel county, letters testamentary, on the estate of William Sudler, like of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said acceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to make Janie Jakkubin, Ex't.

May 10

The Editor of the Easton Gazette is. requested to insert the above three weeks and orward his account to this office for fayment.

STATE OF MARFLAND.

Anne-Arundel County Orphon April 21st, 1821 On application of Gassaway administrator of James H. late of Anne-Arundel county de it is ordered that he give the poli-quived by law for creditors to a their claims against the end door and that the same be published ones sive weeks in the Maryland Gazett

Thomas H. Hal, Reg. Wills, A. A. County

Notice is hereby Given

That the subscriber, of Anne Are del county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundeless ty, in Maryland, letters of administra tion on the personal estate of land H. Wilson, late of Anne-Armodal county, deceased. All persons have claims against the said deceased in hereby warned to exhibit their claims. against the same with the vonte thereof, to the subscriber, on or below the 26th day of October next the may otherwise by law be excluded by all benefit of the said estate. Give

Garaway Pindell, Adm'r.

REMOVAL.

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS Respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has removed by Shop to the house formerly occupal by Mr. John Manroe, in Church trat where he carries on the Tailaring siness in all its pranches. He lately received a supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, de. &c. and a great Variety of Vestion Which will be made in the most in shionable style, and on the most me derata terms.

April 19, 1821.

City Bank of Baltimore. The Stockholders of this initiati are hereby notified, that in conformity to an act of the last Legislature at Election for nine Directors will below at the Banking House on MO

hours of TEN and strong clock. By order, James E. Brice, Cash'r. April 26

NOTICE.

DR. GEORGE A. BARBER. Offers his professional services to riends in Anne Arundel county, unto those who may honour him the care of their families. Every neral satisfaction i Fi may at at time be found a lajor Bealmark May 17.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of fig from Anne-Arundel county to me directed, will be expe lic sale, on Thursday the May instant, on the preg dred acres of land lying on Par river, one Sorrel Hove, one blette one Roan do, one Pay Mare, and to Cows. Seized and taken as the P perty of Rezin Hammond, at least and will be sold to satisfy debts and John B. Bayles, and George W. Mand Co. for use of George W. M. mence at 12 o'cleck, Tu Sale to cou cash.

BENJ. GAITHER, SE A. A. County

NEW SPRING GOODS GEORGE SHAW

Has just received a supply of Go of the lastest importation, include great variety of new articles of denomination of Dry Goods.

A general assortment of Groceries, Iranmongery and State

April 12.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office. Declarations on Promissory Noise bills of exchange against Des first, second, and third Endorse assumpsit generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do. Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

PRINTING Of every description, neally scuted at this Office. VOL.

PRINTE

JON CHURCH-ST

From the

It may be a Ies were vo ve used con d have refr gar, wine, 6 ie indeed. tly well; tv ere rivals in y, he had le the other ing, was le thought it cause he hi ere than tw ar, and had iravagance naming the come fami zen persons se remarks not wish t s. I labo urs out of

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

From the Weekly Register.

(Concluded.)

It may be said, that most of these xes were voluntarily paid; I might ve used coarser goods for clothing d have refrained from coffee, tea. gar, wine, &c. That's true-very indeed. I knew two men pertly well; two old batchelors, who re rivals in economy: I heard one y, he had learnt that the expenses the other for a whole year's ing, was less than 18 dollars, but thought it could not be the case, cause he himself had really spent re than twenty-two in the last ar, and had not indulged in any travagance! This is a fact-and naming the individuals, it would come familiar to more than a

II persons having aid deceased to this their class ith the voorbers riber, on or before tober nest, they who excludes from id estate, Gires zen persons who perhaps will read 21st day of April ese remarks. But the truth is, I not wish to live on such econoindell, Adm'r. es. I labour hard, oftentimes 12 urs out of 24; the world owes me nething better than corn meal tes, baked a long time in advance, they may go the further-and WATKINS, rill have it, if I can get it out of nts his friends and own rightful earnings. But a man has removed by wlive without owning a piece of formerly occupied d, a dwelling house or a slave, as yself do; and so avoid a direct the Tailgring be

if one should be levied, and by

using to consume, so also get rid

in excise demanded. The pay-

at of one sort of tax is just as

ch a roundary act as the other;

there is a vast difference in the

ration as I shall presently show.

ome, we'll see where the "burth-

as spoken of by the president,

ly urs; and exhibit the fact so,

the who runs may read. Sup-

e that the revenue by impost was

carned, that is, that no duties

re parade on goods imported and

issumed in the United States, and

ort was had to a tax upon real

perty for the support of govern-

amount of \$10,000, it would be

re than my share, and I should

pk myself a pretty clever sort of

llow. Well, government raises

teen millions of dollars by a di-

tax, and if so, my proportion

for a 10,000 dollars worth of

perty would be exactly \$105, or

at the amount that I now pay,

rectly, 35 cents in the 100 dol-

being the common average paid

he valuation when the tax of

millions was assessed. This is

ighest estimate that can be al-

, but it is admitted for the

of a plainer exhibit. Observe

the land or house, or houses

th 10,000 dollars, either by land

onse rent actually received or

d, ought to produce 600 dollars

ar, being six per cent on the

tal. Then I should have, or

the 600 dollars a year, to

le me to pay the tax of 105

ars; but now I am paying the

out of my labour only. I have

ing to give the government but

personal services, and why, in

name of all that is rightful and

onable, this inequality should

between the rich man and the

one, I cannot devise. I will

an account between me and

elf as a landlord and a tenant, if

ect tax took the place of a re-

producing \$600 per ann.

ference of condition! 598 03

omfortable difference, indeed!

abour is my income, and it

puzzle all the "witches in

eth," if assembled in congress

to give a reason why that in-

should be taxed, while the in-

of another, which is of value

to himself or for himself, should

ear. And though this thing is

uple, it is the great stumbling

among politicians-your stump

who make speeches at the

tail, or from the heads of emp-

105

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00 dollars in real property,

oct the tax thereon

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property

eens, Bombanette, ariety of Vesting. d on the most me of Baltimore. rs of this mitital that in conformit ast Legislatura a

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Brice, Cash'r.

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LICE.

E A. BARBER. sional services to Arundel county, is families. Every po Fre may at lajor Bealmeira

I's Sale. wo writs of figures and county cur, is will be expected to pursuant the premises on the premises of the premis ly Mare, and to a d taken as the p Hammond, et has to satisfy debts des and George W. Ma of George W. Ma co at 12 o'cleck. Ter

J. GAITHER, SM A. A. County

RING GOODS GE SHIW mportation, included of new articles of

Dry Goods. ALSO . al assortment of

mongery and State

LANKS e at this Office.

n Promissory Notes change against Des , and third Endorse spingrally.

INTING

fer to serve them in the national it is the ability to pay which con-and state legislamics!—Every one stitutes the real value or cost of a is bound to contribute to the wants thing to the consumer. of the nation, in proportion to his means, and the greater interest that any one has in the preservation of the government, the greater should be the amount of taxes by him paid. There is no "mystification" in this; it is as plain as a pike staff, right up and down. Nay, will carry the thing farthers it is the tenant that pays both the interest on the capital, and the tax upon the property, not the landlord, the latter creates nothing in his capacity of a landlord: he will not buy houses or lands, unless for his own personal accommodation, without an esti mate of what they will produce by rents, just as persons buy bundles of bobbins or packages of pins. It is true, that if it is the merchant who pays the taxes or duties on goods imported, this proposition would fall to the ground; but as I do not believe that it is night when the sun is at high meridian, so I do not believe what is so insinuated, because I know that it is false; because I know that the duty is as regularly calculated on the cost of goods as the amount of the original investment to obtain them, even if

in hard dollars! These are some of the truths that belong to the case under consideration, and I think that the inequity of raising a revenue solely by impost, is clearly made out. Though little skilled in argument; though I never said "please your honours" in a court of law in my life, or quoted Coke upon Littleton to show the difference between "tweedle dum and tweedle dee," I bold y defy all the disputing classes, including the diplomatists, skilled in telling lies in the words of truth, to come forward and put down any principle that I have advanced. If with a stump of a goose quill I do not put the best of them to shame, I will prepare to relinquish the editorship of this paper, and never more write for the public. And how shall I, an unlettered mechanic, do this? I'll tell thee, reader,-omnipotent truth is on my side. nt. If I held such property to

> Now we know when and where, and on whom the "burthen" rests. It is on those who create something that produces money, either by their labour or ingenuity. It is on the shoulders of those who are indirectly taxed-the men of property pay nothing for those possessions which I and my children are liable to be called on to defend. Thus, in every country, are the rich protected and the poor aggrieved. The throne rallies round it the princes and the nobles, and grinds down those of sinewy arms, that they, miserable tools of power, may work, and fight and be killed, to sustain the glory of kings and nations!-Away with such stuff! But I must quit this subject; it is so hideous that I may forget what is due to the matter which I am discussing. I shall just repeat what I have oftentimes said before; that it is only by a system of taxation that a people can be honestly dealt with by their government. There is no one tinng in the whole range of legitimate taxation, that can rightfully accomplish the great end of an honourable administration, which must needs be to treat all fairly. It is my opinion, that the revenue of our country, (as it is in all others) should be founded on our internal resources, which may be freely assisted and augmented by duties on imports and consumption. But to reduce our boasting a little, and put down the 'gawkies' who think that we do not pay any taxes at all. I will fell them that the free people of the United States have paid nearly as much per head for the support

*During the late war a company of 78 men was marched for the defence of the frontiers of Virginia, niskey hogeheads, to the peoof whom only 4 were entitled even ollected at the market places to vote.

of their government, as 'Alexander

the deliverer' exacts of his white

negro slaves, whether it is a "bur-

then" or not. The ease with which

we have paid such requisitions is

another affair, and belongs to the

genius of our government and the

local advantages that we possessed;

not to any administration of the

government, past or present. And

merits of those who generously of- truth so frequently enforced, that

2d. The president speaks of a reduction of the public debt. He gave us a long account of this in his message delivered about four months before, and we think that now he might have said something about its increase, seeing that one loan had been negotiated not long before, and that he had just signed a law for another. But what has this decrease of the public debt cost as? That's the question! We know that even 'gold may be bought too dear.' Let us try if we can find some data to furnish a partial idea

of this matter: EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNI-TED STATES.

Exports, (domestic produce.) Imports con 4140,000,000 In 1815, 45,974,403 1816, 64,781,896 about 1817, 68,313,500 108,000,000 70,000,000 88,000,000 1819, 50,976, 838 70,000,000 303,911,074 476,000,000

303,901,074 172,098,926 Difference,

The value of the toreign articles imported and consumed, is determined by multiplying the nett amount of the duties received by which we presume is pretty nearly correct. The importations are not valued at the custom houses, except on articles which pay duties ad valorem. The carrying trade; as a branch of industry, has been profitable; but in this case we can have reference only to domestic products exported to pay for foreign goods consumed; for this is all that can come into the present matter before

As I wish to deal liberally, in every respect, it is admitted that we may rightfully take of foreigners the same amount of goods that they will receive of us; and when we consider that they will not take of us any thing they can procure at home, even at double the price of our commodities, except in case of starvation, it must be agreed that a great deal is admitted .-If Great Britain was to take, as I allow we might do, equal cost or value of the nations with whom she deals, in exchange for her commodities, her government would tumble into ruins in one or two years, for the want of means to keep it a going. But at is no matter; we see that in five years we have paid or become indebted to foreigners, in the enormous sum of 172 millions of dollars, over and above the amount which they would receive from us to furnish an agent by which we might so tax ourselves as to raise a revenue so large as to reduce the public debt "nearly sixty neven millions!" "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askalon!" Would the ability to make this reduction of the public debt have been lessened, if we had owed 172 millions of dollars less to foreigners? This is a logic that I cannot understand. The difference between the amount of exports and imports is a dead balance, and cannot settle itself. It is no matter whether American labour and subsistence was applied to agriculture, manufactures or commerce, keep down the balance, for these were our own, the natural resources of the country; and, if the government had not encouraged foreign labour for the purposes of revenue, would have made the balance greatly in our favour. The actual loss surtained by this policy is incalculable, and is the true cause why the people of the United States are impo-

verished. As just observed, this primary positive loss of 172 millions, is of small consideration when compared with the effects that followed the excessive importations of foreign goods. I have made a rough estimate, and verily believe that the melancholy years, of 1815 and '16. threw at least 100,000 labouring people out of their accustomed bu siness of working in cotton, wool, iron, &c. or in furnishing a subsistence for those so employed. Who shall estimate the amount of the loss thus sustained? I cannot. How great was the depreciation in property; how rapid the reduction in the value of domestic commodities! The events of these disastrous years not only deprived the farmer of a before observed, a cutting of throats

and taverns, to determine on the herein we see the importance of the I home market that he relied upon in the old world shall afford us embut threw upon agriculture a great quantity of extra labour-and both together, have reduced things to the condition, that it is better for those who raise wheat one hundred miles the market, to set fire to their save the cost of gathering and transporting it!-This is no metaphorit is sober truth-plain English I meaning land transportation, by which hundreds of thousands of barrels of flour have been brought to the sea-ports. . The general ordinary price of

wheat raised in the United States,

on an average for a number of years,

was about one dollar per bushel-it

is now less than fifty cents; and, as before observed, at places distant from market, the surplus is hardly worth any thing. It was the custom of the growers of wheat to depend upon a surplus of that article, to supply them with money for their several wants. If the other products of the farm kept the family supplied with such necessaries as were to be purchased as they were

wanted, all was considered to be weil. If, then, the surplus wheat is estimated at 200 bushels, the difference in the acquirements of the farmer is 100 dollars a year; that is, they are reduced one half. Now, if the payment of his taxes, wages for work performed, &c. &c. amounted to 100 dollars per annum, when wheat was one dollar per bushel, it is very plain that he would not now be any better off if he was excused from the payment of taxes, and could get his labor done for "nothing at all." But this is not the case, and the operation is, that such a farmer must live meanly, though he may work hard, or suffer his land to pass through the hands of the sheriffas thousands of plantations are now passing. What is it that has brought about this state of things? Not so much the want of a foreign demand, as some suppose, for the average difference in the amount of flour exported is only about 300,000 barrels; a mere item in the quantity manufactured-tut more owing to the mass of surplus labour thrown upon agriculture, by the prostration of manufactures. I will illustrate this by a familiar case-when the iron works of Pennsylvania were in full operation, millions of pounds weight of bacon were received at them from Kentucky, Ohio, &c. But the iron works have stopped, or go on feebly, and nardly a pound of such bacon is used at them. They are supplied by the extra quantities made in their

immediate neighbourhoods. Thus it

is in respect to most other things-

there is a surplus production of eve-

ry commodity, save such as may in-

terfere with that encouragement which

the wise men of the United States

think it expedient to extend to foreign

The reader will observe that I am

labour and subsistence!

not so much engaged to advocate a change in the tariff, as to shew the effects which have followed the pernicious practice of raising a revenue by impost only. The greater part of our manufactures are slowly raising their heads, and poverty is accomplishing a change that will lead to prosperity, after a while; Mournful experience has taught the people that they must "be customers to their customers" and there are a greater value of articles bartered now in one week, perhaps, than their used to be in a year. This is inconvenient, but there is no help for it: for though money is so plentiful that it is not worth five per cent the people at large cannot get it, because so little business is doing to give it circulation. Unless there should be murderous and extensive wars in Europe, this state of things must long continue though its severity will be daily lessened as economy is exercised; as the people attend to the home market, and become convinced of the necessity of dealing with one another. From hence a mighty reduction in the revenue of government, as derived from imports, must be expectedthe people will not, nay, they cannot, consume forcign goods as here tofore. I myself will pay fifty dollars less tax this year than I did the year before last, and thousands of others are in like manner strik. ing at the revenue; and my decided opinion is, that it will not yield ten millions two years hence, except as

ployment! The excessive import which has enabled us to pay off "nearly sixty seven millions" of the public debt, has beggared the people, and spread distress like a per-tilence over the land. But the salaried persons at Washington feel nothing of this; every thing that prostrates the price of commodities and cheapens labour, is for their immediate advantage; sheriff's sales and crowded jails, makes the money which we pay them go the farther; and they take especial care that it is paid at quarter day!

For Sale, AT A VERY LOW PRICE, ICE OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY. Apply to the subscriber.

Benjamin Mead.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intends teaching the rench Language, every morning from to 2 o'clock at his school room.

Terms of tuition \$10 per quarter. Gentlemen wishing to learn the language will please to apply to

May 24 2 Charles T. Flusser.

TO RENT.

THE SHOP ON CHURCH-SREET. Lately occupied by Mr. NICHOLAS J. WATRINS. It is well calculated for Tailor, for a Shoe Store, or an office, Possession will be given on the 17th of June. The stand is equal to any in the city being nearly opposite to Mr. James Williamson's Hotel, and directly on the corner of the alley leading thence to the state-house. For terms apply to

WILLIAM COE. GEORGEWATTS,

INFORMS AS PRIENDS and the public i general, that he has opened a Groce of in the stand former-ly occupied by Mr. Absalom Ridgely, near the market, on Corn-Hill street, where he of or groceries at the most reduced pi ces for cash. Corn, rye, opened a Groce Butter, lard, bacon, eggs, will be received in exchange [proceries. He is thankful Wours, and hopes that his a generous public will not heglect him.

Notice is hereby Given.

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arun-del county, letter of administration de bonis non on the personal estate of Thomas Callahar, late of said county, deceased. All tersons having claims against said chate, are requested to produce them legally authenticated, and those included are requested to make immediate payment.

Adaynard, Adm'r.

State of Maryland, Sc. Calvert County Orphans Court,

D. B. N.

February 13th, 1821. On application of Benjamin Hance, administrator of Kinsey Hance, late of Calvert county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican, and Maryland Gazette, of An-

W. Smith, Reg. of Wills for Calvert County.

Notice is hereby Given, That the subscriber of Calvert county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the person. al estate of Kinsey Hance, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate! - Given under my hand this 24th day of February, 1821. Benjainin Hance, Adm'r.

of Kinsey Hance. May 17 6w. New and Cheap Goods. W. Bryan & Co.

Have just received a choice selection Spring and Summer Goods,

Which they will sell very low for each. Persons wishing to procure bargains, will find it to their advantage to give thom a call. April 19.

Last evening the fast sailing ship Stretmanus, capt. Champlin, astrived from London, via Gowes.—Sailed from London on the foth April, and from Cowes on the Slat. The Editors of the Commercial Advertiser, are indebted to captain Champlin, for the London Courier of the evening of April 20th, the latest paper brought by the Cincinnatus, and to Messrs. Griswold and Coats, the owners, for a London Price Current of the same date.

The affairs of Naples have settled into a perfect caim. The leaders of the revolution have all fled, or meckly submitted to put on the yoke fitted for their necks, by the Holy Alliance. Naples is garrisoned by thirty thousand Austrian troops. Even the city of Voellino, the focus of the revolution, has sent in its submission and fidelity to the king. The soidisant sacred battalion of the province, has been dispersed, and the greater part kill-

ed by the peasantry.

General Pepe has arrived, with several others, at Barcelona, in Spain, and immediately sent dispatches to the Neapolitan Minister at Madrid, informing him of what had taken place. The copy from the London Courier some extracts from an address said to have been issued his Gen. Pepe to the Neapolitans, include the General has formed a just estimate of the character and conduct of his countrymen, in the late satirico-comico transported to the late satirico-comico transported to the late satirico-comico transported to the satirican and conduct of the countrymen, in the late satirico-comico transported to the satirican and conduct of the countrymen.

Gizette, states, that the total loss of the Austrians, in the campaign against Riples, was seven tilled and firty wounded! Notan Austrian

Was taken prisoner.

One of the first acts after the restoration, was to muzzle the press. On the 70 h of March, the General Board of Police announced that the printing of publication of journals, pampillets, &c. would only hence-torward be allowed under virtue of special at hority.

According to a Roy I Edict promulgate, on the 9th March, against credit societies, individuals who shall favour them, other directly or indirectly, or have in their possession emplems, papers, books, or other objects thereum o belonging, will be immediately subjected to extraordinary measures on the part of government. (This Edit is signed by the Marquis de Circollo, President of the Provincial Sovernment.)

The Prince Regent is no anger mentioned it any public ordinance, nor is the new formula, "king by the Constitution," which was introduced nine months ago, any longer used. The Provisional Government has ordered the suspension of the force! loss of three michops.

The Gizzite de France contains an extract of a private letter from Turin, of the 9th instr which states. that a warm action, of three hours' duration, took place in front of Novaru, on the 8th, between the Pud-montese rebeis, and the Unted Austrian and Piedmontese troops. The London Courier te marks, "we do not attach much credit to this account; first, because we think it a little improbable in itself; and secondly, because we think it is at variance with all the intelligence of a later date from that capita. If any affair did take place, we have little doubt it will prove to have been a mere show of resistance on the part of the Revo lutionists, followed by a very sincere regard for their own safety.

It is stated in an article from Vienna, of April 6, that "the ubmission of Naples, and the in less certain reduction of the Piednontese rebels, will not lead to any change in the advance of the Russian troops. Every arrangement was previously so well made, that they commenced their route on the first notice. Each day's march is traced out. It is calculated that this Imperial army will have effected its junction with the Austrian forces in Lombardy in the course of one month at the utmost?"

The allied sovereigns had broken up their Congress at Laybach, and with their suites were preparing to return home. Numerous arrests are said to have taken place in Prussia, and the apprehensions of its government have led to an augmentation of the standing army. It was understood that the King of Prussia had good reasons for hot obeying his summons to Laybach; and it is now affirmed, that if the Neapolitans had made any stand against the Austrians, the Prussians would have broken out into insurrection.

[We give these reports as we find them. The intelligent reader need not be told that one half of the stories in relation to arrests and contemplated insurrections, in times like these, are not true. Many of them are set affoat for the purpose of influencing the prices of the Government stocks.]

It is said that Austria, does not wish to oppose a representative constitution in the kingdom of Sardinia, provided it will be conceded by the legitimate. King; but at all events she will not recognize the constitution of Spain; even with modifications.

. By a paragraph under the Madrid head, it seems that a spirit of disaffection to the new order of things has not yet been quelled.

Greek Insurrection.—The insurrection which commenced in Modavia and Wallachia, increases in importance. Prince Ypsilanti has advanced, and it is said that 30,000 Greeks have joined his standard—and that the revolutionary spirit has

become general.

Some disturbances have taken place in Scotland, among the tenant. ry of Gruids, Sutherlands, in consequence of notices being served on them for removal. Notices were served last year, the legality of which was contest d. This year, the notices of several have been removed, and the tenantry have in consequence proceeded to acts of violence and outrage. Both at Gruids, says the Inverness Journal of the 18th of April, and in the neighbouring district of S. rathbora, the Sheriff officers who were employed to serve summonser of re moval, received so much opposition and maltreatment, that it was found necessary to call in military assistance. A party of the 41st regiment consisting of 80 men, under command of a field officer, were despatched from Fort George, and arrived on Monday at Golspy, where they were joined the following morning by the Sheriffs and many respectable country gentlemen, justices of the prace: from thence they proceeded to the disturbed districts .-Another party of the 41st, which arrived here from Glasgow on Tues day, were on Wednesday morning marched to reinforce them. Ru mours of some of the tenantry hav ing paid for their rashness with their lives have been in circulation, but they are not confirmed, and we believe them unfounded.

Augsburg. April 6 .- The revolution, which has just broke out in Moldania and Wallachia, has assuned so very serious a character. that Russia and Austria have de termined to take such precautiona. ry measures as circumstances require. It seems that those powers will content them elves with assembling troops to observe what will be the issue of an insurrection, which seems to have been long in prepara. tion. The Divan is in consternation at these events, for it will fingreat deflicuity in collecting a sufficient torce to act against the rebels, si ce the Turkish army, acting against Ali Pacha, has not yet succeeded in subduing the rebel,

Reception of His Majesty in Ireland.

From a Dublin paper.

As a dimonstration of unaffected attachment, as a tribute of the profoundest respect and duty, towards our dear and venerated sovereign, a number of persons of high rank, among whom the ladies are conspicuous, have determined upon giving a most distinguished reception to his majesty, on the occasion of his auspicious visit to Ireland; and they feel persuaded that their arrangements will be universally assented

They will be in attendance on his Majesty's coming on shore, and will alight and form an avenue, lining the road in a deep and compact body, for his passage. The ladies will form a line in front, and each will be dressed in gay and splendid habits, the manufacture of their own city; and each will wear in a white silk hat, a plume of four ostrich feathers. As his majesty advances, the nobility and gentry will return to their carriages, and follow his majesty in his progress to Dublin, join in the cheers of the myriads who will doubtless assemble to hail the arrival of their monarch.

Gentlemen, it is requested, may be dressed on the occasion inIrish manufacture; and, as it will be gratifying to our beloved king, that the humblest artizan may benefit by his majesty's visit to this country, the ladies dresses, except feathers, consist of produce of this country.

[We give these reports as we find | Extract to the Editor of the Bullihem. The intelligent reader need more Patriot, stated on he sold that one half of the sto- U.S. Frigate Constitution,

Boston Bay, May, 1821. "Our Baltimore friend, Mr. B. S. Doxey, of the Navy, has been on to Boston, for some time testing the utility of an invention, the object of which is the propelling of a ship in a calm. He will make you acquainted with the principle and mechanof a small circumference, and suc ceeded beyond expectation in moving this ship at a rate of three miles an hour .- Since that, the wheel's have been enlarged, and other improvements made, which give the best assurances of an increase of velocity to four miles an hour. Captains Shaw, Hull, Jones. Booth, Shubrick, and all the officers of the Navy, with many other able judges, express the most entire satisfaction in the late experiment, and the utmost confidence in the improved powers of the machine. Such has been the desire of commodore Jones to proceed to sea, that an opportunity has not been given to Mr. Doxey, to make another trial upon this ship. As it is probable he will make some experiments in Baltimore, I hope you will draw public attention to the subject, as he is a gentleman meriting the best fortunes that can attend him."

Handkerchiefs .- We have received from Colin Gillespie, Esq. of Glasgow, formerly of this city two handkerchiefs, the finest specimens of printing on cambric ever produced. The design is a complete fac simile of Binns' superb print of the Declaration of Independence, and contains the signatures of the illustrious signers with great exactness. In one corner is a representation of the patriotic Bostonians discharging the British ships, in Bosion harbour," of their cargoes of tea; and in the other, the surrender of Burgoyne to Gates at Saratoga. In a branch of laurel on each side, is inscribed the names of Hamilton and Putnam, and the likeness of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson. The only deviation from the print. is the omission of the portrait of John Hancock.

Our manufacturers should make it a practice to print their handkerchiefs with such representations of national events as will tend to perpetuate them, by exciting patriotic icelings and keeping alive the remembrance of such events.

N. Y. N. Adv.

Scraps from History.

In the former part of the reign of Henry VIII, there did not grow in England cabbage, carrot, turnip, or other edible root; and it has been noted, that even Queen Catherine herself could not command a sallad for dinner, until the King brought over a gardener from Netherlands. About the same time the artichoke, the apricot, the damask rose, made their first appearance in England. · lurkeys, carps, and hops, were first known there in the year 1524. -The current shrub was brought from the Island of Zante anno 1553, and in the year 1540, cherry trees from Flanders were first planted in Kent. It was in the year 1563 that knives were first made in England. Pocket watches were prought there from Germany, anno 1577. About the year 1580, coaches were in roduced; before which time Queen Enzabeth, on public occasions, rode behind her chamberlain. A saw mill was erected near London, anno 1633, but afterwards demolished, that it might not deprive the labouring poor of employment. How crude was the science of politics, even in that late ag.!

Information Wanted, of ALEXAN. HER GILLIES, a confectioner by profession, and who followed that trade in New York, about the year 1804. A letter from Scotland states that he is entitled to receive a legacy of about 7001, on proper application. In case of his decease, this information may be of service to his descendants. It is ascertained that a son of his, named Henry, a tobaconist by trade, was seen in Richmond, Va. about 18 months since, and that one of his daughters was married to a man of the name of Cozine, in New-York .- Any person interested in this information, may apply personally or by letter, post paid, to Mr. Frederick Henn, Grand street, between the Bowery and Chrystie street, New-York.

A Boston paper of the 17th says:

—An extraordinary Magnet, which holds a 56 lb. weight in suspension, is deposited in the New England Museum for a few days.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN
Electoral Ticket for Prince George's
MICHOLAS SNOWDEN,
GEORGE SEMMES.
For Somerset.
THOMAS E. CARROLL.
Col. THOMAS DASHIELL.

For Calvert.
RICHARD GRAHAME,
Dr. JOHN DARE.
Montgomery.

THOMAS DAVIS, GEORGE C. WASHINGTON. Assembly Ticket for Somerset, Lovin R. King, Littleton P. Den-

nis. Daniel Ballard, John Waters.

[Translated from the German.]
For the Maryland Gazetto.
SINTRAM & HIS COMPANIONS.
(Continued)
CHAPTER 15.

The noble lady Gabriela had just, with her own tender hands, taken off the armour of her knight—for it was in the field only that she suffered his men to do him that service—and had hung the sky-blue gold-fringed mantle over his shoulder, when the door slowly opened, and Sintram, saluting them submissively, entered.

At first Gabriela, as was her manner received him with a friendly nol, but suidenly turning pale, she turned from him, and said—"for heaven's sake Sintram, how do you look? How could one night occasion such a change in you?"

Sintram stood as if thunderstruck, and knew not what to say; but Folko took his hand, conducted him to a bright-polished shield that hung from the wall, and observed, with a tone of deep severity, "look in there young man!"

Sintram started back with amazement. It seemed to him as if the little dwarf, with his singularly curling head-dress, grinned forth from the mirror; but soon it became clear to the youth, that they were his own features which he saw in the burnished steel, and that ait was the want of the lock of hair which he had cut off with his dagger, that gave him an appearance ghastly and terrifick.

"Who did this to you," asked Folko, retaining the calm severity of his countenance. What horror has torn and raised your hair on end?"

Sintram could not answer. To him it seemed as if he stood before an awful judge that was about disgracing him, and taking his knightly dignity from him.

Suddenly Folko turned again to Sintram, led him to the ringing windows and asked him, "Whence comes this storm?" Again Sintram was silent. Gabriela, fatht and trembling, addressed her hero in a low whisper:" O Folko! what means this? Have we taken residence in a castle of soccrers."

"Our paternal North is rich in many a secret are, replied Folko solemnly: We should not on this account rashly decide the people to be sorcerers; but this young man here has great cause to be on his guard; for he, of whom the evil one once has caught one hair"—Sintram listened no longer, with a deep groan

he left the room.

Without he was met by Rolf, who had not yet quite recovered from the attack of the snow and hallstorm of the preceding night. Glad in having again found his young master, he left his haggard wild appearance unnoticed; tho' he could not refrain from observing, as he conducted Sintram to the bed, "Witches and sorcerers must have had their revels on the sea. I know such sudden changes in air and sky, were never brought about with-

out the aid of the devil.

Sintram swooned away in Rolf's arms, and it was only by the menial's assiduous care that he was enabled to appear in the great hall about noon. But bef re he went down, he had his buckler brought him, & looked into it. Seized with an emotion of deep horror, he cut off the remainder of his long black hair close by the head, so that he appeared almost like a monk, and thus he made his appearance at the dinner-table.

Every one looked at him with astonishment, but Sir Biorn rose suddenly and exclaimed: "Wilt thou perhaps too go into a cloister, as thy mother has done?"

A commanding glance of Folko bridled the further vent of Biorn's rage, and he only added, in a sneering tone: I thought he had perhaps fared like Absolom, and that he had bought his freedom, with the loss of his hair!"

(To be Communa)

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COMMUNICATED.

Political Personalism.

"There cannot a greater lower was than such a dreading apper of inches personalism of the comment into two divings, people and greater stranger, and more

in There cannot a greater of the han such a dreaded appear of the han such as dreaded appear of the recemment into two destinet possible recemment into two destinet possible fresher stranger, and more average of they were actually two delices of such a deviation are meriticist to the cost of such a deviation are meriticist to the cost of such a deviation are meriticist to the cost of almost which they greater to the cost of almost and they made manufulgat it sink and part of the cost of a such as actions, and part only to, but thestrops across.

The evils of party spirit, with is permitted to rage in its fully lence, are finely defineated in above extract from the material of Addison. Many practical to ments, illustrative of the thus this delineation, have been afford by our present State Lamb Since their exaltation to power they have manifested by their son duct, that they are completely a party spirit which blinds the jet ment, and extinguishes all the ter of good nature, compassion and h manity. They have ejected from office almost every man whose political sentiments were adverte a their own-talents, capacity, all moral character, have proved un vailing to the security of him wh has dared to question the purity of democracy. Many are the inner ces which we could here recent (did we deem it necessary,) in i. lustration of the truth of these n. sertions, but for the present we pass them by, for the purpose of the ticing one act, which above all thers, is distinguished for its deal and dark malignity.

Col. Waters, a soldier of the Revolution, the companion of Wash ington, who devoted his youthed manhood to the service of his mes try, who fought, who bled fat the liberty which we now enjoy; the man, this patriot, this warwors w teran, has been scornfully desid the hamble pittance which him cresities induced him to ask of the Executive of Maryland. Willia not, my countrymen, listen to the story of his wrongs? Yes! and will avenge them too! A few yen since he was appointed by a Feder Executive inspector of tobacco & the warehouse of Messrs, Dans and O'Donnell in Baltimore. T warehouse was at a considerable of tance from his dwelling, and found the walk to be both incom nient and painful, on account of lamenessa with which he was affict ed. Mr. Shepherd, of Baltimon therefore, with a benevolence who does honour to his heart, offered " build a warehouse for him nester his residence, which Col. Wa ment at Dugan and O'Donnell warehouse. When Mr. Snephell warehouse was finished, the le court of Baltimore met for the as candidates for the appointment Col. Waters and Launcelot Waters field were the persons recommend ed, Col. Waters had 6 votes, # ing this decided expression of the opinion of a democratic levy com in favour of Col. Waters, the co cutive regardless of his revolution ry services, regardless of his en rience and qualifications, and to temning the recommendation of feliow citizens, have refused this humble boon, and have best ed it on a citizen of A'nne-Arus county. Such, my countrymen, plain history of the wrongs and juries inflicted upon this gallant dier. Will you not then ave them? Will you not sweep from fice the men who have done this testable deed? Yes! tho' gratite generosity and justice, may no ger find an abode in the con chamber, yet they still dwell is hearts of my countrymen. FIAT JUSTITIA

To the Editor of the Federal Republic

Sir-Whatever may be the ings of men when injuries are to individuals, I must confess mine was more than usually im ed, when I learnt a late app ment made on the 14th inst. by executive of Maryland, and of I will give the public, the most of revolutionary army, and one of the who secured our independence gave to us all the blessings of fire side comforts, had been for eral years an inspector at De and O'Donnell's warehouse col. Waters was maimed by act occurrence, and rendered almost

mile and a half, four times a day frequently through wet, rain and snow; and in summer, to excessive heat on the pavements almost too grievous for his age to bear; Mr. Moses Sheppard offered to build him a house at the intersection of onway street and Light Lane, at he head of the basin, which he acepted, and resigned bis appoint. ment at Dugan and O'Donnell's warehouse. When Mr. Sheppard ad finished the warehouse, the Ley Court of Baltimore county and ity, met on the first day of May nd received the dames of the appliants for the aforesaid warehouse. Richard Waters, (who apprised the ourt of his views) Launcelot Wareld, major Jones, and William B. Magruder, (who declared that he ever knew, nor did he mean to fferin opposition to R. Waters, vere the different candidates-the ourt went into the vote to ascerain who of the should be the 2 andidates for the appointment, then it was determined that R. Vaters and I .. Warfield were the andidates to be voted, and on the ote being taken, it appeared that ichard Waters had six votes givn him, and Launcelot Warfield or, of course Richard Waters had mote than Warfield. Accord. to justice, to all the practices nd usages in the executive of Madand, the first on the return was he delegate to be appointed by the ovenor and council-yet astonishg to tell, Launcelot Warfield, holives in A. Arundel'county, id holding no claim on Baltimore or the purpose of se ty and county, was commissionwhich above all by the executive to the house guished for its dea ven and made expressly for Wars, and sanctioned by the Levy a soldier of the Re urt of Baltimore. Gracious God! is there ever such an outrage comitted on the rights of the people this? No, never, for if such con ct is pardonable, if such injustie allowed, bid a long farewell to cilliberty-return to your fireside d say, I have no longer any confi.

nce in my country. Then let us

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Col. Richard Waters went into em too! A few yen e revolutionary army in '76 immeppointed by a Feder tely after the death of his brothspector of tobacco John Waters, who fell covered e of Messrs. Den h honors, at the battle of White Il in Baltimore. Th ains. When the campaign opens at a considerable is in '77, Richard Waters was in his dwelling, and e regiment commanded by Col. k to be both incom on H. Stone, the first regiment nful, on account of Maryland-and although, but a th which he was afficil tenant, commanded the compapherd, of Baltimore which belonged to commodore a benevolence whe x. Murray who resigned and o his heart, offered it into the navy, continued in ouse for him nearets mand of a company till the war , which Col. Was resigned his appoint ended, and the army disbanded. ing his service, he was in four eral actions - he was in the bat-When Mr. Snephal of Brandywine, the battle of Ger vas finished, the le more met for the town, the battle of Monmouth, mmending two persons for the appointment arolina; and at the storming of and Launcelot Wa y Point, he entered the sally No. 2, in the main work, & his le persons recommend ant took down the standard, ters had 6 votes, 4 h was afterwards taken from by Col. Fleury. He was also he siege of York, in all of ided expression of the democratic levy con Col. Waters, the ep dless of hic revolution h battles he did his duty and ofourted danger beyond his duty. mazement! My countrymen, can regardless of his enqualifications, and co see this gallant soldier, who recommendation of laboured so much, and risked fe so often for his country's ens, have refused , and stand attill while he is boon, and have bests in from his right. O no! Such are not to be borne; they go forth; the people shall, and tizen of A'nne. Arm ch, my countrymen, y of the wrongs and ed upon this gallant you not then are you not sweep from who have done this know, their situation-Baltimust feel indignant at such uct. She is insulted and treatth contempt, and her court is hed. Launcelot Warfield, is as d? Yes! tho gratit ave been toid, a respectable and justice, may not abode in the conin his neighbourhood, a good er, a rich and independent man. t they still dwell is now nothing of him more, and y countrymen. FIAT JUSTITIA s time will say no more; the will judge.

A SOLDIER OF SEVENTY SIX.

er of the Federal Republic atever may be the rom the Fed. Republican. when injuries are HE REAR" IN GOOD EARNEST. als, I must confess executive of Maryland have ore than usually im eir wisdom, impartiality and learnt a late app ity, appointed a Mr. Lunncelot on the 14th inst. by eld of Anns Arundel county, f Maryland, and of white public, the mostly ctor of Tobacco at Sheppard's louse, in the place of Colonel ve. Col. Waters s, although this same wareary army, and one of the was expressly built for the ed our independence all the blessings of mforts, had been for an inspector at Da ourt for that appointment.onnell's warehouse re was maimed by a care, and rendered almost

with the present executive! This speciatment is a symptom of concilitation with a vengeance! A man from another county, because of his adherence to democracy, and being able to serve that cause is appointed over an old and faithful revolutionary officer, long, a resident of this city, and recommended by democratic levy court; in consequence of his powerful claims.—
However, col. Waters has that crying, that unpardonable sin in the decalogue, of democracy, upon him—He is a Federalist!—To have been a revolutionary officer, the friend of his country and of Washington, to have spent the best days of his youth, to have exposed his borrow rive manufactured at the recent occasion, at North Foint, as Federalists at their posts on a more recent occasion, at North Foint, as Federalists are the enemies of Baltimore!—The were; and yet it is laid the federalists are the enemies of Baltimore—a piece of alander, which deserves to be another donly with contempt. Who is that are caused the poor people to be saxed almost beyond endurance, far the purpose of satisfing the tipidity, and something worse, of a set of defaulters and partizans, industing them in luxury and splendor, to the tupe of rivient of his youth, to have exposed his life and spilt his blood, to have exhausted his health and strength in his country's cause, and in establishing that freedom and independence we now enjoy, & last though not least to be poor; seems indeed to be an insuperable objection to the granting of any office of honour or profit on the part of our cold blooded executive, composed of men remarkable only for their party vielence and want of capacity: some of whom w re listening to the venerable song of lullaby baby from the lips of their nurse others of them thought the better part of valour to be discretion, and skulked from danger and trouble, while col. Waters was exposing his life and every thing near and dear to him in defence of his country and the liberty we now enjoy. It has benthe undeviating policy of democracy to suffer old, grey headed, venerable and distinguished revolutionary officers and servants of the public, to starve, while sycophants, flatterers, panders and defautters, have basked and battened in the sunshine of high and mighty patronage, at the cost of millions and millions of the people's money, for no other arri-ly reason than their sycophancy and their subserviency to the powers that be! CITIZENS OF MARYLAND, every man of you is bound to aid in harling from power a set of men quire into the characters of the who dare to neglect and to treat with contempt a revolutionary officer like col. Waters. Few, very few of these heroes of seventy-six now remain; most of them have gone to the tombs of their fathers. Shall we despise the few surviving ones, particularly if they are poor? No. Such a course would be unworthy the disciples of the great and good Washington, and is only consistent with the principles of those who rant much about gratitude and love of country, but who care for nothing except their purses and their petsonal aggrandisement .-Citizens of Donser, will you throw away your suffrages on the supporters and advocates of men who are capable of thus treating your fellow soldiet. The man who was born and bred among you, the man who is known and beloved by you ail-Can you see him deprived of his bread by the present malignant and imbecile executive, because he is a genuine patriot? Because he is honest, and because he is poor? It is impossible. At the polls you will be called on to answer this question.

PARTY.

The democrats are very anxious to persuade us that party feeling is entirely done away; that "we are all federalists and all democrats, and that the god of our beloved country is the only aim and object of all. But every act of theirs Lala, it is said has been completely proves the thing to be only an assertion and not a fact; an assertion made only to deceive the credulous and to entrap the unsuspecting. It is an assertion worthy of the source from whence it came, and is now used with as much sincerity as the venerable author felt when he uttered it. Many honest and well meaning men have been deceived and imposed upon by the term democracy: they are told, that there is something exclusively republican in it, and that its adherents are the exclusive friends of the poor and middling classes of society; that federalism is exactly the reversement its advocates are monarchists, tories, and enemies to the poor, &c.
-Now, we would ask, to whom are we indebted, more than to any other man, for the glorious liberty we enjoy, and for our republican form of government? We answer to WASHINGTON, who was a FEDE. and recommended by the the war for our independence, and you will see that nine out of ten elot Warfield either person- ton-who incurred every danger-

we now anjoy, were repending a And although demonracy wisher to cast the veil of silenes over the fact, borrow Five MILLIONS more in a time of profound peace, because their favourites have pocketed a little too much We answer again, holdly, the democrats. Who laid up vessels of war to rot in dry dock, and squanders thousands on thousands in useless gun-boats, (alias rat traps) and who are now spending miliions to refit and build vessels of war, which might have been done out of the immense sums thrown away on Mr. Jefferson's beventy-fours, commonly called gun boats? We answer again, fearlessly, the BENOCRATS. , Who introduced embargoes, non-intercourse restrictions, &c. to coerce foreign nations? measures as impracticable as they were foolish, and which resulted only in teaching those nations to provide for themselves; to become their own carriers, and to do without our produce and our vessels, which is the principal cause of the embarrassment of the times, the cheapness of produce, and the Juin of the farmer and planter? Again do we answer, resolutely, the DE-MOCRATS. Who encouraged and fostered whole litters of banks, enticing the farmers and planters to borrow money, udtil the fall of property put their estates in the power of these stock jobbing institutions? 'Twas demodracy. Every man in the state of Maryland feels the dreadful effects of democratic policy and mismanagement: Can he, therefore, be expected to join in singing the grand chorus, "we are all federalists and all republicans,' with a good conscience? No! he cannot. We are federal republicans-and as such, cannot uphold cans—and as such, cannot uphold or adhere to demoracy. We love our country, and we wish it well; we therefore, cannot note for men who do all in their power to ruin it.—
We, as federalists respect the farmer, the planter, and mechanic; and our wishes are no gratified when these valuable citizens must suffer. They have the remedy in their own hands—let them place democracy in the REAR, and they will be safe. 10. the REAR, and they will be safe. 16.

> The London Sun contains the following as an extract of a letter from Paris dated the 4th of April:

> "The arrival of Count Nesselrode has put all Paris in an uproar. He comes with a proposal from the em p ror of Russia to suffer the passage of a Russian army of 100,000 or 200,000 men, according to circumstances, through France to Spain, of which a certain number, say 40,000, shall rest in France, and be replaced by an equal number of French troops, for the Spanish campaign."

The earthquake which lately made such dreadful ravages in the Island of Zante, was also felt in the Peninsala of the Morea. The town of destroyed, and more than 500 persons have perished under the ruins. Several other towns and villages have been ravaged, and a great number of lives have been lost. In the town of Pyrgos 300 houses were thrown down. [London paper.

From a North Carolina paper.

SEED CORN. I have been for several years in the practice of selecting my seed corn in the field before tathering my crop, from such stalks as bore two ears, taking those of the best appearance; which I think has been a means of improving my crop. I have also made another experiment on seed corn, which is very simple. I broke a sufficient number of cars of corn in two to make seed to plant two certain pieces of ground, both pieces of the same quality, and prepared in the same way. I planted one piece with the seed from the butt end of the ear, the other from the top end; both pieces had the same cultivation. The piece who fought by the side of Washing- planted with seed from the butt

that Luther Bradish, Lau has been formally presented as American Charge d' Affairs as Constantino-ple by the British Ambasador resident there. It is hinted that commercial favors can only be obtained there by purchase. The writer, of the letter conceives that the lowest price at which we could negociate a Commercial Treaty with the Sublime Porte would be 100,000 dollars besides annual presents to the amount of 10,000 dollars. In is said the Austrian, Russian and British Ministers at Constantinople are supported at an expense of 30 or 40,000 dollars per ann. each to their governments. Few or no domestic articles of the U. S. are wanted in the places bordering on the Black Sea. - Boston Palladium.

Lalest from Constantinople. The brig Minerva arrived from Samos, via Malaga. She brings despatches from Luther Bradish, esquire, our charge des aff.ires at Constantinople. Mr. B. left that city on the 8th of March, for Alexandria, on his way to the Holy Land. He was to return during the summer to receive the decision of the Turkish government, on the subject of his mission .- N. Y. Com. Adv.

The Canal in China, extending from Canton to Pekin, in a strait line, is upwards of 706 miles in length, having 75 locks, 41 large cities on its banks, and above 10,000 men were employed for 43 years in making it.

In the British Parliament, April 16, Sir Isaac Cuffin took a review of the policy pursued towards Ca. nada since 1755; and contended that it would be better for England if that country were sunk in the bottom of the sea. It now costs 300,0001. a year, and scarcely a shilling was obtained in return.

Method of producing Paht by friction, even under water.

Rub two pieces of fine lump sugar together in the dark; the effect is produced; but in a much greater degree, by two pieces of silex or quartz; but that which of any kind, affords the strongest light is a white quartz from the Land's End, considerable quantities of which are brought to Bristol, and enter into the composition of China ware. London Jour.

From the Laterary Gazette, Dec 30, 1820. OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

The birtheday of Oliver Gold. smith was celebrated on the 6th inst. (Dec. 1820) at Ballymahoo, in Ireland, near which place this fine genius was born. An annual observance of the day in the capital is projected, and a monument is about to be erected to this one of Hibernia's greatest sons. These national Pativals are always to be applauded; they are at once a noble

applauded; they are at once a noble reward, and actiement of talents.

Mr. Lewis Grummit, formerly an eminent grazer in Lincolnshire, died a few months ago at a very advanced age. It was from an hospitable joke of this worthy man, that Dr. Goldsmith took the hint of Marlow mistaking the house of Mr. Hardcastle for an inn, in the comedy of She Stoops to Lonquer.

The circumstance as as follows.

Mr. Grummit late one night met a commercial traveller, who had mistaken his road, and inquired his way to the nearest inn. Mr. G. reptied, that as he was a stranger, he would show him the way to a quiet, respectable house of public entertainment for man and horse, and took him to his own risidence.

The traveller, by the perfect ease and confidence of the confidence of the confidence of the confidence of the confidence. The traveller, by the period case and confidence of his manne, showed the success of his host's stratagem, and every thing that he called for was instantly provided for himself and his horse. In the morning he called in an authoritative tone for his bill, and the hospitable landlord had all the recompense he desired in the surprise and altered manner of his guest. Many other whimsical acts of kindness are related of him.

During the last year \$1,157 50 were received from visitors to West's celebrated picture of Christ Healing the Sick, deposited in the Pennsylvania hospital.

Domestic Happiness .- That wife must be miserable who aims at any other happiness than what is to be and produced acven bushels per found in her own family. It is pos-acre more than that planted with sible she may not find it there—she by character, excepted we and who, after an arduous but glo- acre more than that planted with sible she may not find it there—she ormed that he is a rich man rious struggle, achieved the liberty seed from the top and. N. Nawlin. certainly can find it no where else.

From the Principater Camette, SOMBTHING MYSTERIOUS, We are sequested by several car
speciable persons to state, that of
Wedgenday the 2nd inst, there was
found, dead, about half a mile from
the Cross Roads leading from Winchester to Bath, and from Martins. burg to Romney, and the Western Turnpike, a valuable horse of the following description: his colour a dark iron grey, about 5 years old, fifteen, and half hands high, newly shod all round. I'mit the horse was killed shere exists not a doubt, as the stone with which the act was perpetrated was found close by, and bore evident marks of the correctness of this conclusion; the horse was divested of both Saddle and Bridler The prevailing opinion is, that his owner was murdered and robbed; although no trace of morder notwithstanding the most diligent search was for several days made, was discovered. Circumstances induce the belief that the unfortunate person was either a Western Merchant, or a Northern Collector.

Culture of the Mangel Wurzel. Time of sowing, munchs of April and May. Prepare a plot or field as for Turn ps or Potatoes; open two drills with the plough, two feet apart, and put in a sufficient quantity of dung, according to the state of the ground; then cover the dung with the double mouldboard plough at once, or the single plough at twice, by ridging them up as can be well done, with a man shovelling between the drills, right and left, smoothing the surface of the dung, which will leave the ridge about a space of ten of twelve inches broad.

This complete method of fallowing, will repay the trouble of shovelling, by raising a proportion of earth under the roots: When the ground is thus completely prepared, two boys or girls can sow from two to three acres per day. After sowing, it should be well rolled, which completes the whole process.

The crop is afterwards to be treated the same as turnips or potatoes.

Sir C. M'Kinsey has discovered, that oil rubbed on stems and branches of fruit trees, destroys insects and increases the fruit buds. J. Lenning has used it successfully on the stems of carnations, to guard them against the depredations of the ear wig. The most common oil will suit, and a small quantity is requisite. Fish oil is considered best.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, May 29, 1821.

The Principal gives notice that the Public Examinations, by which he had hoped to make known, throughout the state, the genuine character of this Seminary, and to promote theinterests of literature and science have been prohibited by the paramount authority of the Trustees.

BY THE GRPORATION.

May 30, 1821. hat the Corporation will Ordered. meet on Maday next, the 4th June, at 9 o'clock for the purpose of hearing appear and making transfers of property within this city, and that they will compute to meet for the four sucand making transfers of cessive ays thereafter at the same hour, the same purpose.

By order, J BREWER, Clk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honour. able the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 28th of June next, at 12 o'clock A. J. upon the premises, A HOUSE AND LOT,

fronting on the dock in this city, whereof Horano G. Munroe died seized. This property is well calculated for a private family, or a person in the Mercantile business, as it possesses every convenience for a dwelling-house

or store. The terms of sale are a credit of 19 months to the purchaser; giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with inand upon payment of the purchase money a conveyance will be executed for the said House and Lot.

Somerville Pinkney, Trustee.

May 31.

Planters' Bank of Prince-George's County, May 24th, 1821.

The stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that an election will be held at the Banking House, in the town of Upper-Marlborough, on Monday the 18th day of June next, between the hours often o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. to choose twelve directors to conduct the concerns of the Bank the succeeding twelve mos. is. By order of the Board,

Traimun Trier, Casm &.

will be further seen that there is due to the responsion the sum of \$60,713 003-4; poststion, say \$1,500, will probably be received in the current vest, still leaving be disburgatened of in the year 1831. The ways and means for this purpose, is

poration to device.

Of the appropriations made last year for the improvement and convenience of the city, and control of the control of the

from Amil 1920 to Amil 1921

Receipts and Expend	litures fro	Balance in tresputer's hands April Repo	
ni (tipis il di Day			RIP EJ
To cash poid on Conduit street.	0 03 1 2	1720,	2,473 30
Treamprit's Book,	1 25	By rock received on toan, Licences,	211
Paradi dahar	1,470 38 1 4	On secount of city tax 1819,	71-71
Engine house, to much advance.	722 21 1-4	Stalls at market-bourse,	21 50
Corn Hill-street.	30 00	Dun - Lin	2 10
David Ridgely's account, School attect,	124 70 1-2	Surpius in account with G. Warner,	12 14 3-4 3 73
and the deliabeled	\$0.00	12 feet k rbing.	30.44
Township of compression Ir. Jan. 10 Feb.	30 34	Tax on sales at auction, Ground reb.,	74 44
Bridge in Cathedra' street,	154 75	Bricks.	49.36
Pum 24, paid in pari.	25 00	Finet.	27 50
J. Shephard, extra services,	1 60 1-2	Wharfagr,	15.30
Commission on whartage, Freight on engine,	20 00	Paving,	41 23
G. Button' nrequit.	A7 00	loni tiop".	2,704 44
Lamphehine	45 00	City collector.	21
J. Hatton's secount,	70 99	G. and H. Durall's bend,	1'5 25
H. Garber's account.	24 75	Subscript on to mark -t horse,	5
J. Chardler's account.	31 00	Collector of A. A. county for ball trem,	2001
J. W. Davat's secretar,	87 1-2	House mn'.	10
Repairing scows	- 00	On account of dag tax.	45
Capy of centure,	11 00		
Repairing hose.	9 40	/	- 1
Labour on it reft.	271 00	1	
Interest on money borrotred.	72 15	1	
Prison fees.	241 00	/	
Mr Frize for it me, J. Bayle's account,	n :#	/	1
Fifty sixts.	3 35	1	1
Ladder.	6 00		1
Long of old bricks,	154 24		1
Stime	44 **	/	1
Wm. Alexander's account.	31.45	1	
Erans & ig short's account,	#1 11 14	1	1
Old rails.	1 10		
Smdr.	1 12 1-2		1
P. Wa'ker's secoun'.	1 31 1 4	1	- 4
Shaw's alses,	25		
H. Thompson's secount. On secount of tersioner's commission,	50	/	1
Washing in	21	/	1
Clerk of marari's salary, fer.	65.23		1
Cleaning streets,	20	/	1
We tablet,	8 52 Te	/	
Pick atc.	11.10	/	1
Glan, ist, Ne.	100		1
Car sing manne woman to Balt. Hospital,	6		1
Painting lang posts.	11		
Painting lang poets,	4" 1.7	1	
Alekamith's account,	4 01 3 4		1
Hau ing said.	7		
Witness, Cotyonation rs R. D. Caldwin,	69.05		1
Stage, paring and kirting, Labour on wharf,	7.5		
Laleur, passage and board of kirbers,	12 12 1 2		1
	5 2 5	1	
R C'ackner, on second of kied store,	140		
Piret-treet.	11 ch 1 4		
Pulling down a house,	1 21	/	
C Haber on special,	11.		. 0
I'l riering ball reson,	2	1	- 6
Circk of c'ection,	1 15	/	
Curting.	3 30		0
Iron work,	11 12 1 7		0
Harting har,	241 /		
Piling up a rault.	47 V2		
Meson, Breater and Shaw examining into	1- /		10
the of property	Las 1		
Preight on bricks.	37 0		
Batanee in treasurer's hands,	11 90		
	0,150 50		St 6,121 50
	1		-
	1		- CONT.

JOSEPH SANDS, Jr. Treas. Corporation.

Debts due the Corporation. To balances due by 971 02 1-2 413 64 824 81 1-4 50 1,500 ch, of Hen. R. D Buitern & John Sullivan R. D. Boitwen & John & Errare of Jones Williams France Welch, John Burkell, Jers with Highes, tehn Brewert, Joseph Green, Houn treit, Charle Waster is herri. Charle Waster is herri. Estate of A treit of Jersell Bectaten in the Highest Heart I tories. 173 21 1-4 than Waters, ram Caton,

Debts due by the Corporation. Debts due by the Co
Balance due Rebecca Clackner,
Money barrowed.
George h John Barber, & Co.
G. & J. Barber, & Co.
C.rutopher Holme,
Seilers & Pennock,
R. I. Jones,
Wm. Taylor,
J. Hughes,
A. Dodge,
Balance due for engine boute, & c. 208 75 4,200 154 02 1 1 154 05 60 71 1-4

£6,012 27 1.

REMOV

NICHOLAS J. WATKINS,

Respectfully acquaints his riends and the public, that he has removed his Shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. John Munroe, in Church street, where he carries on the Tailoung hu siness in all its pranches. He has lately received a supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. As likewise Nankeens, Bombazettes &c and a great Variety of Vestings.

Which will be made in the most fa shionable style, and on the most moderate terms. April 19, 1821

City Bank of Baltimore.

The Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that in conformity to an acc of the last Legislature, an Election for nine Directors will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY the 4th day of June next, between the hours of TEN and Two o'clock.

By order, James E. Brice, Cash'r. April 26

NEW SPRING GOODS. GEORGE SHAW

Has just received supply of Goods of the lastest importation, including a great variety of new articles of the denomination of Dry Goods.

ALSO A general asssortment of Groceries, Ironmongery and Station.

April 12.

PRINTING

Of every description, neatly executed at this Office.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc. Anne-Arundel County Or hans Court, April 21st, 1

On application of away Pindell. administrator of Ja s H. Wilson late of Anne-Arundel bunty, deceased, it is ordered that he we the notice re quired by law for elitors to exhibit their claims again the said deceased. and that the same e published once in space of six succeseach week, for th sive weeks in Maryland Gazette.

omas H. Hail, Reg. Mills, A. A. County.

Notice hereby Given,

scriber, of Anne Aron-That th del count hath obtained from the Orphans (irt of Anne Arundel county, in Mar land, letters of administrapersonal estate of James tion on H. Wil late of Anne Arundel ceased. All persons having county, claims minst the said deceased, are arned to exhibit their claims hereby the same with the vouchers against thereof to the subscriber, on or before th day of October next, they therwise by law be excluded from nefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 21st day of April,

Gussaway Pindell, Adm'r. April 26

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

Declarations on Promissory Notes, and bills of exchange against Drawer, first, second, and third Endorser, in assumpsit generally. Debt on Bond and Single Bill, Common Bonds, Appeal do.

Tobacco Notes, &c. &c.

Cattle Slow and Hair, For the Exhibition and Sale of all lands of thive Cattle

Agricultural Implements, S.c. &C.

To be held or Thursday and Friday, the 7th and 8th days of time next, at the Marylans Ankan, four miles from Baltimbre, or the Frederick Turn pike Read to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. on each day.

The Committee appointed on behalf of the "Maryland Agricultural Bociety," to make arrangements for a Cattle Show and Fair, for the sale of Live Stock and Agricultural Implements, have resolved that said Show and Fair be held at the time and place atove menti hed, and that the following Premises be offered:

FOR HOUSES,

FOR HORE For the Stallion best capital ted to improve our tock of coach horses, 4 \$30 00 Pitcher valued at ted to improve our stock of horses for the sadilis and for general farming surposes, a pair of Silver Goblets valued at

For the best Brood Mare, a Butter Boat valued at ASSES & MULES. For the best Jack- As silver

Can, valued at For the best Jennett co do do For the best Mule of any age, 10 00 a pair of Silver Coblets, valued at 20 00

NEAT CHITLE. For the best Bull not less than two years old a pair of Silver Goblets valued For the best Milch Cow, a a pair of Silver Timblers,

valued at For the best yoke of working Oxen, six Table Spoons, valued at

For the best Bull Caf under two years old, a siver Can, valued at 10 00 For the best Cow Cof under two years old, silver Cream Pot, value :0 00

HOG For the best Boar of any age,
a Silver Goblet, whited at
For the best breeding Sow,
do.
do. 10 00 10 00

SHREP. For the best Ram of the pure Merino breed, a silver Can, valued at 10 00 For the best of in other breed, a silver Sutter La-

5 00

10 00

die, valued at For the six best fat tathers, mode of feeding to be comvalued at

The above premiums will be awarded only for animals bred within the State of Maryland, or the district of Columbia.

Four premiums are reserved to be distributed at the discretion of the society, for objects not embraced under the above specifications, and which may yet appear worthy of distinction. It is understood that whenever, merely from the want of competition,

any of the claimants might be considered entitled to a premium, yet if, in the opinion of the judges, the object so offered possesses no particular merit, the judges shall have a right to withhold such premium, and the society may confer it in any other case at their discretion.

Persons intending to offer any species of Stock for Bremium, are required to give notice thereof on or before the 6th day of June, either personally or by letter, addressed to John S SKINNER, Esq. Post Master, Baltimore -specifying the premium for which they propose to contend The appli cants will be held to a rigid compliance with this rule. The examination of every species of Stock by the judges, to be then appointed, will take place on the first day of exhibition, and the premiums be declared and delivered on the second day

All persons whether members or not, are at liberty to bring Stock, such as horses, milch cows, working oxen, fat bullocks, logs, sheep, &c. &c. &c. &c. either as subjects for premium, or for sale, private or public-and an aueti-oneer will be employed by the Society to dispose of such as may be offered at public sa

C. LIDGLEY, of Hampton, he Committee of Arrangement. May 17

BENJAMIN T. PINDLE,

Takes this method to inform the ci tizens of Anne-Arundel county, that he offers himself a candidate for their suffrages at the next sheriff's election. and hopes that his long experience in all the duties of that office will entitle him to their support. April 5.

Just Published THE LAWS OF MARYLAND. December Session, 1820. And for Sale at this office Price-\$1 50.

The Agricultural Society of Dissolution of Par Maryland

on the second Wednesday of next, at 10 o'clock, at the house its occupied by Mr. C. Jackson, near the city of Amapolis, belonging to fifty. Nicholas Brewer, jun. Those who are disposed to premote Agricultural Improvement, are invited to attend this meeting; and those who may have any articles fit for exhibition, such as good Cattle, Sheep, Cows & Calves, Horses Implements of Husbandry, Household Manufactures, Samples of good Tobac co, and fine Vegetables, are requested to exhibit them.

A PLOUGHING MATCH

Of one eighth of an acre of ground a-gainst time, to be competed for hy pairs of Oxen, Horses, or Mules, each term to be driven and the Plough held by one man, the furrows not less then four inches in depth. To the best Team at Ploughing, the Judges will award such premium as they may think proper. The Judges, in award ing premiums, are to take into view not only the time but the quality of the work.

It is requested, that all persons intending to offer for premiums, report the animals and other objects of premium, to Mr. Christopher Jackson in Annapolis, ten days before the day of show, that the requisite previous preparation may be made for their recep-

May 10.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of Warfield and Ridgely having this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons hav ing claims against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers, who are duly nuthorised to receive and pay all debts due to and from said firm. Those indebted to the firm aforesaid, by notes or bonds, are requested to make payment, and those indebted on open account are desired to call and pay the same, or give notes or bonds, on or before 1st April 1821.

William Warfield, David Ridgely. The business will be conducted in future under the firm of

D. Ridgely, & Co.

Who have on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of Dry Goods & Groceries, And who respectfully solicit a conti nuance of the custom of their friends and the public.

March 1.



New Arrangement of Days.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND,

will continue to run as heretofore until the last day of the present month .-But afterwards she will take her routes as follows: On Sunday the first of April, she leaves Easton at 8 o'clock, and will proceed to Annapolis, leaving there at half past 2 o'clock, for Baltimore, and arrive at 6 o'clock the same day; leaves Commerce street wharf, Baltimore, on Wednesday at 8 o'clock. and returns by Annapolis to Easton & 6 o'clock, the same evening: And so leaves Easton at the same hour, and hy the same route, every Sunday and Thursday, and leaving Baltimore in like manner, every Wednesday and Saturday. In every route she will touch at Todd's Point, the Mills and at Oxford, if hailed, to take and land passengers. On Monday of every week she will leave Baltimore at nine o'clock for Chestertown, and arrive there in the afternoon; and on Tuesday morning leaves at 9 o'clock Chestertown and returns to Baltimore. touching in both routes at Queen's town, to take and land passengers. She will take freights from and to the respective places above mentioned, so as not to incommode the passengers, their Horses or Carringes. Passen gers wishing to go to Philadelphia will find it the most convenient and expe ditious route, as she meets the Union line of steam boats, when they can be put on board, and arrive in Philadel. phia the next morning by 9 o'clock.

87-All baggage, of which due care will be taken, will nevertheless be at the risk of the owners as heretofore. Clement Vickars.

March 22

NOTICE.

DR. GEORGE A. BARRER,

Offers his professional services to his friends in Anne Arundel county, and unto those who may henour him with the care of their families. Every pesneral satisfaction. He may at any time be found at Major Bealmean's.

rber, who is author concerns of said firm.

John T. Barber.

The public are informed, that the Packets will run as usual and others, who send Goods, as an requested to designate particularly to names of the persons for whom they are intended, and the places where the be sent. They will not be respo for letters sent in the packets, but every attention will be paid to their deliver

They have an Extra SCHOONER which will take and carry Preights to and from any port in the Chesapela

The editors of the Federal Gardin and American Baltimore, are requestsix weeks, and forward their accounts to this office. May 17. 6w

SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM O'HARA.

Having understood that a report is irculating of his having declined be g a Candidate for the office of sheriff. takes this opportunity of declaring the same to be unfounded. He begithe public not to suffer themselves to be deceived by reports of this kind, at is still, and means to continue a Cap. didate for their suffrages for the above appointment, and respectfully solicit their votes. March 29

South River Bridge Compiny. Notice is hereby given to the Stock. holders in the South River Bridge Company, that an instalment of Two Dollars on each Share of Stock by them respectively beld is required to be paid to the Treasurer of the mid Company, on Monday the 4th dayd

June next; -And a further instalment

of T REE Dollars on each blan, a Monday the 2d day of July next By the Act of Incorporation, 187 Stockholder who shall fail to pay sor instalment which shall at any time be called for, for the space of me month, shall forfeit the sum or sta before paid by him on his Stock, the use of the said Corporation, and shall also forfeit his right to six Stock; and the President and Director shall have power to sell said Stock for the use of said Corporation, and day forfeited Stock shall not produce on sale a sum sufficient to discharge the balance due thereon, and the expense of sale, the said delinquent Stockie

due .- By order of the President and Directory. Thos. Franklin Treasurer. May 17

der shall remain liable for the balam

FOR SALE.

On a liberal credit, about 1000 mg, of land, situated in Caroline com about one half of which are class, the rest in wood, and white oak timber equal to any on the Eastern Short daryland within a mile of the time land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles la the residence of Col. Wm Richards on the Great Choptank, and will be shewn to persons wishing to purhas by Mr. Thomas Cheesman living them

Also the FARM on which Mr. Saulsbury resides, situated in Today hoe Neck, (Caroline County.) farm contains about five hundred and of land, about three hundred of wid are cleared, the rest in wood and in ber. There is also an excellest seat thereon. On payment of the consideral

money the above lands will be com ed free of incumbrances. Rickand Loockerner

March 29. State of Maryland, sc. Anne-Arundel County Orphans

April 19th, 1821. On application by petition Welch, administrator with annexed, of John Welch, late of A that he give the notice rep by law for creditors to exhibit claims against the said deceased, that the same be published and each week, for the space of size cessive weeks in the Maryland for Thomas II. IIall, Heg. Wills, A. NOTICE IS HELEBY GIVEN.

That the subscriber of Ame. An county, hath obtained from the occurt of said county, in Md is of administration with the will ed, on the personal estate of Walsh, late of Anna Amadal & Welch, late of Anne-Arandel of deceased. All persons having dagainst the aid deceased, are warned to exhibit the same, will vouchers thereof, to the subscribe or before the 30th day of Dec next, they may otherwise by hw be cluded from all benefit of said as Gives under my hand this 19th di

April, 1891. Otho Welch, Adm's With the will angere

MA

[\ OL.

PRINT

JOI CHURCH-S Price-Thr

RUS We have r mens of poeti great norther we copy from for March, I there from a appeared in E mens of the Ri lated by John production of

"THE C How frightful and dre With the how! creaks . And the white gether!

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Editor of t -I intend d by a mo has late ose from v to have b litor of the us, at the fair made red to give ng altoget triot, as t or and co and adm us and political mplicated there ha t issue be citizens rould hav olutionar

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